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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Monday—A statement from the German admiralty concerning the battle in the Gulf of Riga reads as follows:

The German Baltic naval forces penetrated the Guf of Riga after mine-sweepers had swept the mine field and net obstructions. In the outpost engagements which developed a Russian torpedo boat of the Emir Pucharskii class was destroyed and other torpedo boats, among them the Novik, and one large vessel were severely damaged while retreating.

On the evening of the 18th in Moon Sound the Russian gunboats Sivutch and Koreets were sunk after brave resistance. Forty members of the crew, including two officers, some injured, were rescued by German torpedo boats.

Three of the German torpedo boats were damaged by mines. One sank, one was run ashore and one was escorted to port.

The German losses were small.

Sunday—An official announcement given out yesterday by the German army headquarters staff, follows:

In the western theater of war nothing of importance has taken place.

Eastern theater of war: Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In the fighting east of Kovno, 450 prisoners and six machine-guns were taken. South of Kovno, the Russians evacuated their position on the Jesia river and are retreating in an easterly direction.

Near Gudele and Sejny, Russian positions were stormed. In the fighting west of Tykocin the Russians lost 610 prisoners, including five officers and four machine-guns.

The army of Gen. von Gallwitz took Bielsk, and south of that place drove the Russians over the Biala.

The army group of Prince Leopold broke the renewed resistance of the Russians yesterday afternoon and evening, and since early this morning the Russians have been in retreat. More than 1000 prisoners have been taken.

The army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen advanced its left wing over the Koterka sector and from the mouth of the Bug to Pulva. The Russians continued to retreat. Near Brest-Litovsk and east of Vladova further progress was made.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Monday—The following official communication was issued last night:

In Artois, especially in the region of Neuville and Roclincourt, the French artillery replied violently to the German batteries, which were remarkably active yesterday. A rather violent artillery duel occurred in the region of Roye on the plateau of Quennevieres, on the front of Laisne and around Rheims.

In the Argonne, especially at Courtes Chausses, there have been nothing but struggles between the opposing trenches.

In the Woevre there has been fighting by means of bombs and grenades to the north of Flirey.

In the Vosges, in the region of the river Fecht, there has been only cannonading.

German attacks upon the crest of Sondernach and north of Souchez were completely repulsed, according to an official statement issued yesterday afternoon. The communication follows:

In Artois, north of Souchez, a tentative German attack was easily and quickly repulsed. In the region of "The Labyrinth" the hand grenade fighting continues.

In the region of Roye there was violent cannonading on both sides.

In the Vosges the Germans attacked the French positions on the crest of Sondernach. They were completely repulsed.

The night passed without incident on the rest of the front.

Sunday—The following official statement was issued last night at the French war office:

In Artois the artillery on both sides has been very active in the region of Noulette and in the Neuville section.

Cannonading also has been rather violent in the region of Roye and Lassigny, in the Aisne valley and in Champagne.

About 40 shells have been fired on Rheims. Only one person was injured, so far as reported.

German bomb fighting on the Perthes-Beausejour front, in the Argonne, has continued. The French shelled the German trenches very effectively in reply to their shelling at Vauquois.

In Alsace, in the region of Ammertzweiler, the French mortars and bomb-throwers have played havoc with the German positions and have blown up several amunition depots.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Monday—An official communication dealing with the operations in the Caucasus was issued yesterday by the Russian war office. It says:

In the coastal district the night of the 29th the Russians destroyed a Turkish patrol, one company strong. The Russian patrols have crossed the river Arkhave, breaking through the Turkish lines.

In the directions of Olti a Turkish attack on Mount Tchirgassar was repulsed by the Russian fire.

Another official communication says:

The German fleet has left the gulf of Riga.

The Russian destroyers in the Black sea have sunk over a hundred Turkish boats.

The following official communication has also been made public:

The Russian land front is firm in the region of Riga and in the direction of Jacobstadt and Dwinsh. Toward the west there has been fighting on parts of the same front. The situation in the region of Wilkomir also is without essential change.

Toward the west of Kochevary the Russian troops continued to hold during Friday and Saturday the persistent offensive of the Germans.

On the left bank of the middle of the Niemen and the upper Bohr there is no change. The dispositions of the Russian troops near Ossowetz, on the lower Bohr, the upper Narew, along the Bielsk, Wysoka, Brest-Litovsk railway, and along the right bank of the Bug remain almost stationary.

Since Friday evening the Germans have continued to exert obstinate pressure in the region of Bielsk and from Vladova to Pothia, and they have been held by the Russian counter-attacks.

In Galicia there is no change in the situation.

There has been no direct news from Novogeorgievsk since Friday. The latest information from there, furnished by the Russian aviators, shows that toward nightfall on Friday the situation of the fortress had become so difficult that there was no reason to hope for further resistance on the part of the garrison.

Sunday—The official statement issued last night follows:

In the fighting in the Gulf of Riga Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the German losses were not less than two torpedo boats.

British submarines succesfully torpedoed a German cruiser in the Baltic sea.

On land, on the front from Riga to the lower Willja there has been no change. In the direction of Kovno the Russian troops held up the German offensive on the railway line toward Kochedary.

Between the Narew and the Bug on the front Ossowetz-Bielsk-Brest-Litovsk, there was no important change Thursday or yesterday. The Russian troops repulsed a series of particularly severe attacks in the region of Bielsk which cost the Germans enormous losses. On the Bug in the region of Brest-Litovsk there was no important change.

At Novogeorgievsk there was violent fighting during Thursday night. The Germans made an assault against the citadel on the right bank of the Vistula.

On the rest of the front there has been no change.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Monday—The following official statement was issued last night at the headquarters of the Italian general staff:

On the plateau northwest of Arsiero the Italian troops, by a vigorous attack, captured an important Austrian redoubt on the flank of the mountain west of Monte Maggiore.

In the upper Cordevele valley the artillery duel continued yesterday. The Italian artillery destroyed and burned an obstruction barring the Dolmite road beyond Arabba. The Austrian artillery on the other hand, tried to reduce to ruins the hamlet of Piave di Livinaliongo, without respecting even the civil hospital, which was greatly damaged.

Remarkable progress was made yesterday in Conca di Plezzo, where the Italian troops, thanks to an energetic offensive, won the front from Pluzne to Cozzoca. The Austrian artillery, not succeeding in checking the rush of Italian troops, directed its fire against inhabited places, inflicting considerable damage and causing some fires.

In the Monte Nero sector, after a hard fight, a strong section of the Austrian trenches on the northern slopes of the Ursic mountain fell into Italian possession. All Austrian attempts to retake the positions were repulsed. The same condition was reserved for other Austrian counter-attacks against the Italian positions at Santa Lucia, where the Italians made several prisoners, including one officer.

Sunday—A statement from the Italian general headquarters dated Aug. 22 and made public last night follows:

In the Monte Maggiore zone, northwest of Arsiero the Austrian artillery swept the positions newly conquered by the Italian troops. Nevertheless they managed to extend still further the ground the Italians had occupied.

In the Upper Bolte the Italians have taken several Austrian trenches at the head of the Travenannes valley and made prisoners, the number of which is not known exactly. The Italian troops also drove the Austrian patrols posted in the midst of the rocks of Monte Cristallo and extended the Italian line as far as Great Bianca.

The Austrian artillery has opened fire on the houses of Cortina d'Ampezza, causing some damage.

In the upper Reinz the Austrians made attacks against the Italian more advanced positions, but were repulsed.

On the Carso front the Italian lines have progressed slightly and the Italian troops have taken a strong trench and made 97 prisoners, two of whom were officers. The Italians captured an armored machine-gun.

The Austrians concentrated a violent fire against the Italian line, following it up with an assault. The attackers were repulsed by the Italian fire and then, by repeated bayonet charges, were driven off and pursued.

The Italian aeroplanes repeated yesterday morning their raid on the Austrian aerodrome at Assovitza on which they dropped 60 bombs, causing considerable damage. The Italian squadron, notwithstanding its audacity and despite the fact that it was subjected to the usual fire of the Austrian anti-aerial guns, returned untouched.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Monday—Saturday's communique says that an Austrian air squadron dropped bombs and fire arrows on Udine. All aeroplanes returned safely.

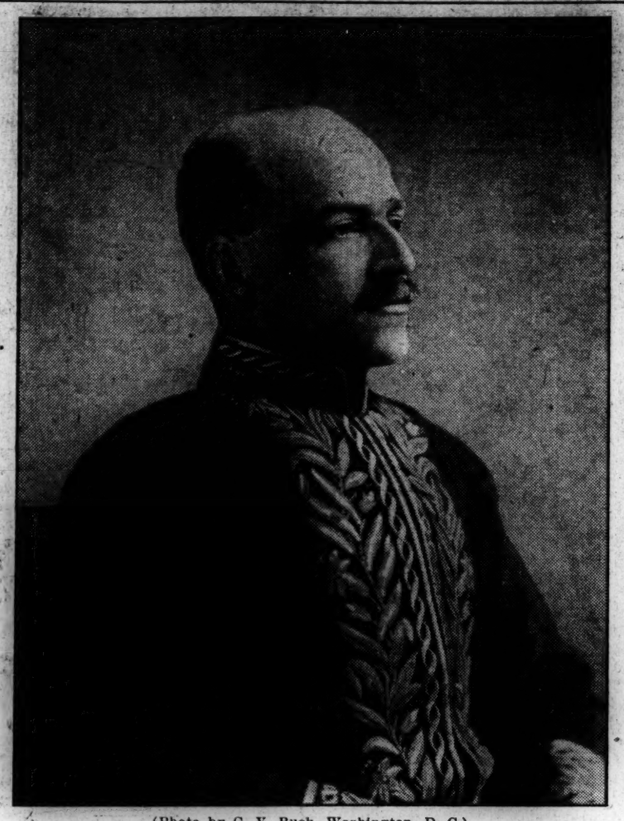
GREEK POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Monday—M. Venizelos has accepted the premiership in addition to the portfolio of foreign affairs.

The list of the new cabinet has not yet been presented to the King. The Chamber of Deputies meets Wednesday, when a statement from M. Venizelos is expected.

Monday—M. Venizelos' new cabinet includes all the Venizelist ex-ministers. M. Venizelos takes the portfolio of foreign affairs. The cabinet includes also M. Danglis, war minister; M. Tiamulis, marine minister, and M. Repaulis, finance minister.



(Photo by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.)

Jose Cardoso de Oliviera, Brazilian minister to Mexico

RIO JANEIRO—Demands for information as to the Mexican situation have been made in the Chamber of Deputies, with protests against the silence of the government.

Celso Bayma, president of the diplomatic commission, defended the ministry, denying that Brazil had intervened in the affairs of Mexico. He explained that the motives for the withdrawal of Minister Cardoso from Mexico were proper and, particularly were non-political.

Deputy Pedro Moacyr objected that the withdrawal of the minister is equivalent to a rupture of diplomatic relations. Antonio Carlos, leader of the government party, responded, "International anarchy in Mexico rendered our official correspondence with him difficult."

The opposition deputies finally desisted in their demands for information and expressed the hope that Dr. Lauro Muller, minister of foreign affairs, will transmit it shortly to the chamber.

TUBE TRAINS MAY RUN IN JULY, 1917 TO ANDREW SQ.

By Next March the South Station Section of New Tunnel Will Be in Use, in View of Fast Work on Engineering Project

Metropolitan rapid transit is to become a fact for South Boston, Dorchester, Neponset, Milton and Ashmont within two years, with the completion of the Dorchester tunnel.

Though no opening date is vouchsafed by the Boston transit commission, a conservative conjecture based on the fast progress being made on the work, and figured upon the time taken in other pieces of tunnel work in Boston to put the underground routes in operation after the excavation contracts are fulfilled, would date the beginning of actual operation of the Dorchester tunnel July 1, 1917.

According to the same process of conjecture, the South station section of the Dorchester tunnel will be in operation not later than March 1, 1916, providing probably the most valuable link in Boston rapid transit service since the opening of the Washington street tunnel, according to street railway men.

Figured on speed made in the Cambridge subway, trains will reach the South station from Washington street in three minutes, from Park street in four minutes, giving business men, shoppers and other travelers the quick service to the terminal of the New Haven and Boston & Albany roads that has been so long in demand. South station will then be reached in 14 minutes from Harvard square.

Opening of the underground route to the South station will remove the final surface congestion of street car users in Boston, for at present large numbers of persons await transportation at the corner of Summer and Washington streets, which is one of the busiest spots in Boston, even when persons are not waiting there.

The clearance of this corner that pedestrians may have the full use of the sidewalk is regarded by the street

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MUNITIONS OUTPUT CALLED ISSUE IN WAR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Monday—James O'Grady M. P., has returned from France where he went with labor colleagues in connection with the removal of the international trade union bureau from Berlin. He stated to the London Daily News that Sir John French had asked him and his colleagues to convey the following message to the people of England: My men, man for man, are superior to the Germans in fighting qualities and endurance. My guns are better than the German guns, for instance my 13-inch shell is equivalent to their 17-inch.

The issue is now one between Krupps and Birmingham.

U. S. WITH CALM AWAITS BERLIN ARABIC REPORT

When the Facts Are Officially Known Concerning the Liner's Sinking Then the Administration Will Form Its Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The state department has asked Ambassador Gerard whether any report has been received by the German government concerning the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, supposedly by a German submarine. The official who made known the fact that this query had gone forward to Berlin was careful in his use of words to make clear that this government has not asked for an "explanation."

With the diplomatic situation as delicate as it is now there is an important distinction between asking the American ambassador if the German government had received a report and asking the German government for an "explanation."

A report from the submarine com-

(Continued on page ten, column two)

FOREIGN OFFICE SAYS S. S. ARABIC HAD NO CONVOY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday — The Christian Science Monitor is authorized to state on the express authority of the foreign office that the Arabic was not convoyed.

No official statement has yet been received as to the sinking of the Arabic, but The Christian Science Monitor learns on inquiry in official quarters that the opinion is held that the Arabic was sunk without warning. It is also pointed out that as the captain did not see the submarine he could not have attempted to ram her.

Monday—The Christian Science Monitor European bureau has the permission of the foreign office to state that the Arabic was an unarmed passenger ship outward bound to a neutral port. It was thus impossible for her to have been carrying contraband to England. She was sunk by a German submarine without warning and she neither attempted to attack the submarine nor to escape from it.

Monday—A survivor from the Arabic called at The Christian Science Monitor European bureau and gave his experiences, stating that shortly after 9:30 a. m. he was on deck and saw the steamer Dunsley low in the water.

Two sailing boats in the distance were apparently taking the crew to Ireland. He saw a submarine appear near the starboard bows of the Dunsley and fire a torpedo.

The Christian Science Monitor informant had previously watched torpedo practice and was therefore familiar with their movement.

He watched the gray streak until the torpedo struck the Arabic's stern when as a result of the explosion a volume of water flew into the air some 50 feet above the captain's bridge. The vessel sank in about eight minutes. The captain remained on the bridge, issuing orders.

There was, The Christian Science Monitor informant continued, not the slightest confusion, Captain Finch maintaining perfect discipline and the boats being lowered in a most orderly manner. The Christian Science Monitor informant described his escape with the others in a boat about a minute before the Arabic sank. He saw Captain Finch still on the bridge collectedly issuing orders which were obeyed without any panic as long as anyone remained to obey them. For an hour and a half The Christian Science Monitor informant's boat collected passengers and others from the wreckage, subsequently proceeding towards the Irish coast, which was invisible.

After about two or three hours a British war vessel appeared. She slowed down and collected the survivors.

Another British war vessel arrived later, remaining to collect two boatloads, whilst the first warship steamed towards the coast.

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY; REASONS SHOWN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Monday—Italy has declared war on Turkey. The Italian government has issued an official statement to Italian representatives abroad explaining its reasons for the rupture.

The Ottoman government, the statement explains, has continued violating the treaty of Lausanne uninterruptedly ever since the signature until the present moment.

The Ottoman government, the statement continues, failed seriously to take steps to terminate hostilities in Libya and did nothing towards releasing Italian war prisoners.

After enumerating further reasons for the war declaration, the statement concludes that following the Italian ultimatum of Aug. 3, instructions were sent to the Italian ambassador in Constantinople to declare war.

RUSSIA CLAIMS ELEVEN GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK

Duma President Says Germans Lose Moltke, Three Cruisers and Seven Torpedo Boats

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Monday—M. Radzianko, president of the Duma, has confirmed the news of the Russian naval victory in the gulf of Riga, the German losses including the battle cruiser Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo boats.

The German battle cruiser Moltke was a vessel of 23,000 tons and carried a complement of 1107 men. She was a sister ship of the Goeben. The Moltke was 590 feet long and was armed with 10 11-inch and 12 six-inch guns and 12 24-pounders. In addition her armament included four 20-inch torpedo tubes. She was built in 1911 and had a speed of about 28 knots.

BRITISH COTTON ORDER DELAYS U. S. NOTE AGAIN

Adding of Commodity to Contraband List Comes as Communication Was About to Go Forward From Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Again Great Britain has delayed the American note which has been on the point of going forward to the British government for several weeks. This time, which is the fifth time it has occurred, the adding of cotton to the British contraband list is responsible.

Ever since the American note of March 30, protesting against the British blockade, the state department has been gathering data for a new note. When it became known in June that another note was about to go the intimation was received that the British government was about to reply to the March 30 note, so the new note was held up.

On June 22, the Lord Crewe memorandum regarding American shipments was received with the explanation that it was not intended to be a reply to the questions of law raised in the March 30 note. The Crewe memorandum, however, made necessary a reconsideration and revision of the new American note.

Again the new note was about ready to go when the British note of July 23, in full reply to the March 30 note, was received, immediately followed by two British notes of July 31, dealing with the Neches case and prize court procedure. These notes again required a complete reconstruction and reconsideration of the new American note.

Just as the state department had about digested the several British communications and adjusted itself to the new situation along comes the British decree making cotton contraband and it is admitted at the state department today that this now will have to be taken into consideration in the note to England.

Thus it appears that Great Britain, whether intentionally or not, has successfully parried the American note five times and warded off an official protest and legal argument from this government for at least three months.

BRITAIN PLACES COTTON ON THE CONTRABAND LIST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Monday — Regarding the government's cotton decision cabled on Saturday, proclamation was issued Saturday evening, giving effect to the decision. It states that raw cotton, cotton linters, cotton waste, and cotton yarns will be treated as absolute contraband. The proclamation takes effect from the date of its publication.

Saturday night—The foreign office have just issued the following statement, a copy of which has been received by The Christian Science Monitor European bureau: His Majesty's government have declared cotton absolute contraband. While circumstances might have justified such action at an earlier period, His Majesty's government are glad to think that local conditions of American interests likely to be affected are more favorable for such a step than they were a year ago, and moreover His Majesty's government contemplate the initiation of measures to relieve, as far as possible, any abnormal depression which might temporarily disturb market conditions. The Christian Science Monitor learns on inquiry at the foreign office that the French government intend making a similar announcement early tomorrow morning.

CRUISER TAKES OFF SAILORS

NEW YORK—Two Germans, a third officer and a seaman of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Starkad, which arrived Sunday from Bordeaux, were taken off just outside the harbor near Fire island by the British cruiser Berwick. The Germans were transferred to the warship. It was the first appearance off this port of any of the British patrolling cruisers in nearly five months.

GOVERNORS ARE ARRIVING HERE FOR CONFERENCE

Official Program Begins With Welcome to Visitors by Governor Walsh and the Mayor at the State House Tomorrow

Governors from all over the United States, with their military aides, former governors and members of their families, are arriving here today in anticipation of the annual conference of governors which officially opens here at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Senate chamber of the State House.

The militia officers delegated to act as aides for the governors during their conference in Boston this week, gathered at the state suite of the Copley-Plaza hotel this forenoon, and were instructed in their duties by Lieut.-Col. J. F. Stevens of the inspector general's staff, the ranking officer. He is assisted by Major C. H. Rollins, retired, and Capt. Philip Schuyler, adjutant of the sixth infantry.

Adjt.-Gen. Charles H. Cole has issued additional orders for the militia, including one directing the encampment of company C of the eighth infantry, M. V. M. on the Common next Wednesday night.

Mayor Curley today directed that city hall, the city hall annex, Faneuil Hall and the old State House be decorated in honor of the visitors, and stated that the band concert of Thursday evening will continue from 7 to 9 o'clock.

The city's fireworks display will include set pieces representing the portraits of George Washington and Woodrow Wilson, Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley. All the city buildings will be closed for the day at 12 m., and the 12,000 city employees given a half holiday.

The mayor has directed that the eight miles of the militia parade be roped off, and that every available police officer be delegated to serve along the line. There is to be a small reviewing stand for the mayor, the city council and friends at Charles and Beacon streets.

The management of the Boston National Baseball Club issued an invitation to the visitors and their parties today to attend the game at the new park of the Boston Nationals next Thursday, following the review of the militia parade.

A state reviewing stand will be erected in front of the State House for the use of the governors in reviewing the military parade on Thursday. As the stand will seat less than 200 persons, the invitations have been limited to the visiting governors with their military aides and families, the Lieutenant-Governor, members of the executive council, president of the Senate, spaker of the House, the elected state officials, the mayors of the Massachusetts cities and the committee of 50 business men who have assisted the Governor in his plans for the entertainment of the governors.

Gov. Henry C. Stewart of Virginia

(Continued on page four, column one)

GERMANS FIRE AT SUBMARINE E 13 ON DANISH ISLAND

British Admiralty Issue Report Stating Men Were Attacked When They Abandoned Boat

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Monday — An admiralty statement says that a report has now been received from Lieut. Commander Layton, commanding the British submarine E-13, which grounded on the Danish island of Saltholm.

Lieutenant Commander Layton reports that the submarine under his command grounded in the early morning of Aug. 19 and all efforts failed to refloat her. At 5 a. m. a Danish torpedo boat appeared on the scene and communicated to the E-13 that she would be allowed 24 hours to try to get off. At the same time, a German torpedo boat destroyer arrived and remained close to the submarine until two more Danish torpedo boats were anchored close to the submarine; two German torpedo boat destroyers then appeared from the south. When about half a mile away, one of these destroyers hoisted a commercial flag signal but before the commanding officer of the E-13 had time to read it a German destroyer fired a torpedo at her from a distance of about 300 yards, which exploded on hitting the bottom close to her.

At the same moment, a German destroyer fired with all her guns and Lieutenant Commander Layton seeing that his submarine was on fire fore and aft and unable to defend himself owing to being aground gave orders for the crew to abandon her.

While the men were in the water they were fired on by machine-guns and shrapnel.

One of the Danish torpedo boats immediately lowered her boats and steamed between the submarine and the German destroyer which, therefore, had to cease fire and withdraw.

LAPLAND REACHES LIVERPOOL

NEW YORK—The White Star Line announces that the steamship Lapland arrived at Liverpool at 9 a. m. Sunday.

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

STUDY IS MADE OF SPAIN AND HER NEIGHBORS

Nation Fails to Realize That Allies Cannot Always Stop to Make Concessions — Some Papers Strongly Pro-German

(By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—The occasional irritations to which Spain is subjected are, in a sense, unfortunate, and Spain is not wholly to blame, though she does not realize—I speak of the people in general—that the Allies, with such tremendous issues at stake, cannot always stop to make concessions to outsiders for the mere sake of politeness. It is said that when there have been difficulties as between Spain and any of the belligerents, Germany has been, to say the least, not less considerate than her enemies. I have referred to the expulsion from Paris of the correspondent there of the Heraldo de Madrid, Señor Luis Bonafoux. Whatever the French government may have thought—and it does appear to have been justified in considering this correspondent too critical—there is a disposition to regard this drastic gagging by the Allies as overdone, and in this case it needed to be remembered that Senor Bonafoux represented a Madrid newspaper of high class and one that has been favorable to the cause of the Allies. He has now settled in London and in recent dispatches is naturally a little scornful of the "liberty, equality and fraternity" of France, and declares that it is better to be in the Pampas than in Paris!

There are, of course, some newspapers which are strongly pro-German, notably the Correo Español, guided by Señor Vasquez de Mella himself, but the majority of the best are of the other way of thinking. The Correo Español is the Carlist organ, and here there is an inconsistency, since Don Jaime himself, the Carlist chief, is supposed to be on the side of the Allies and has been at work in a French hospital for soldiers. Yet in the pro-German demonstrations in the south it is practically certain that German intriguers have been working with the Carlists. As it is positive that the Allies would have nothing to do with supporting a revolution, obviously it is German policy to sympathize covertly with the Carlists.

Now Spain having gagged the speakers at public and semi-public meetings, has begun to dabble in censorship also. The correspondent of one of the Paris newspapers sought to send a telegram to his office concerning the recent loan failure, and attributed the cause to the feeling that the government had an entry into the European war in mind. This telegram was suppressed in Madrid. When questioned upon the matter, the premier frankly admitted the suppression and gave this as the reason. On the other hand, Spain is indignant that letters to Switzerland via France have been violated. However, with it all the country knows that if ever it did go into the war there is only one side on which it could possibly do so. Persons who sometimes affect to think otherwise, being most frequently those who at the beginning of the war, were deeply impressed with German military efficiency, thought the central empires were sure to win, and ignore Morocco and other matters of vital interest to Spain.

With regard to Italy. Such is the contrariness of things that Spain is having little irritations with the middle peninsula. There is good evidence that lately Italian opinion has been much roused against Spain, the Italian newspapers having pointed out very vigorously that a part of the Spanish press was strongly Germanophile, and so was directly and indirectly unfriendly to Italy. Rome also comments strongly on the circumstance that the Spanish ambassador in Vienna has handed to the Emperor Francis Joseph an autograph letter from King Alfonso couched in the most cordial terms. Italy says emphatically that in existing circumstances such a letter was, to say the least, decidedly inopportune. The rumor has been freely circulated also that Spain has been supplying munitions of war to Austria. Spain flatly denies it, but these tales are hard to quash. Quite of another kind is the fact that the widow of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, has been ordered to leave Venice, where she has resided in a palace for a long time past. The Italian authorities, having watched the proceedings of her launch in the lagoons, and concluding that they were suspicious, decided that they could run no risk of the palace of Doña Carlos becoming the headquarters of a pro-German conspiracy. So the lady has packed up and gone to her estates in Carinthia, where she will remain until the war is over. She was, before her marriage to the Pretender, now succeeded by his son, Don Jaime, the Princess Marie Berthe de Bourbon, and has always had an inclination to dabble in high politics. She was the second wife of Don Carlos.

A last word on Spain in relation to yet another state. Amid the discussions on the foreign policy of the country there is continually, of necessity, reference to Portugal, and recently speakers have been growing bold. They urge the community of Portugal and Spain in nearly everything, and now some whisper that the ideal arrangement for the two countries would be to work as a kind of dual monarchy in the same way as Austria and Hungary have done—a somewhat unfortunate comparison. References to "the Iberian peninsula" as one complete entity are incessant now, as rarely before. These ideas find little response among the Portuguese, but recently on a special occasion, a section of the people of Lisbon wrote a letter, which was a kind of declaration of feeling and delivered it at the Spanish legation. There had just been demonstrations in Lisbon in favor of the Allies, and in this letter the demonstrators, persons of authority, said that on their conclusion they would like to express the friendly sentiments that all the Portuguese had for Spain. They spoke of their glorious pasts and said—"The Portuguese and the Spaniards have lived and hope to continue to live as good, sincere, and loyal neighbors and friends. The affinity of race, the community of frontiers, the cordiality of relations, absolute proof of which is given by Lisbon, where innumerable compatriots of your Excellency are greatly esteemed, are knots that bind and consecrate the sympathies of the Portuguese nation with the noble Spanish nation. Portugal, your Excellency, is disposed to accompany through good or bad fortune the powerful nation to which it is united by the most ancient alliance in Europe (England), affirming afresh that on the occasion of the manifestation now made in honor of the legations of the allied countries it is desired at the same time that nobody shall doubt the good will entertained for the neighboring nation." But the Portuguese say nothing about dual monarchies, or anything of that kind!

GERMAN PLANS FOR LUXEMBURG SHOWN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The French press is reproducing an interesting document supplied to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant by its correspondent in Brussels, showing the methods employed by Germany to justify her violation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. It is well known that the young Grand Duchess protested against the action of Germany, but the reply which she received from William II. has not been published, and its text is not known, even at the ministry of foreign affairs. The German version of the situation with regard to the Grand Duchy, before the actual commencement of hostilities, is that France having decided to violate the neutrality of Luxemburg, Germany found it necessary to reply to this violation. The document which the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant publishes is a copy of the proclamation issued in Coblentz to be posted up in Luxemburg on the arrival of the German troops. The officer who was entrusted with the proclamation met M. Eyschen, the Luxemburg minister, and the burgomaster of Luxemburg at the German representative's house. M. Eyschen proved to him quite convincingly that it was totally untrue that French soldiers were in the Grand Duchy, as was stated in the German proclamation. The German representative in Luxemburg, satisfied with the proofs given him by M. Eyschen, advised the officer in charge of the proclamation to withhold it; but meanwhile, the officer's chauffeur, a German engineer resident for many years in Luxemburg, who was awaiting his master, had given some copies of the proclamation to a journalist friend. It is one of these copies that the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant reproduces. The document reads as follows: "All the sincere efforts of His Majesty the Emperor and King to preserve the peace have failed. The enemy has thrust the sword into Germany's hand. Since French troops, violating the neutrality of Luxemburg by their presence in the territory of the Grand Duchy, had begun hostilities against the German troops, as is incontestably proved, His Majesty, under the bitter pressure of a stern necessity, gave orders that German troops should also advance into Luxemburg. The order was first given to the eighth army corps. The occupation of Luxemburg is, therefore, aimed solely at obtaining a free way of access for future eventualities; it has taken place under the following solemn assurances; (1) that it is of but a temporary character; (2) that the personal liberty and the property of all the inhabitants will be safeguarded and respected; (3) that Geramn troops are accustomed to an iron discipline; (4) that all requisitions will be paid for in ready money. I trust that with their sense of equity, the people of Luxemburg will recognize that His Majesty is influenced solely by inevitable necessity and that it is the action of the French in ignoring the neutrality of Luxemburg, which has occasioned the entrance of his troops into the country; I expect, with the assurance of the guarantees already stated, that the people of Luxemburg and its government will not make the task of the German troops harder than it is already. Signed, Tulff von Tschepe und Weidenbach, General commanding the VIII. Prussian Army Corps."

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant points out that this unused proclamation is a document of great importance because it proves that a few days before the forward march of the Germans, that is to say on July 31 or Aug. 1, it was asserted in Coblentz, the headquarters of the German army at that time, and where the proclamation was printed, that it was known that France would begin hostilities on the territory of Luxemburg, whereas on Aug. 2, Herr von Jagow only spoke of a march of the French towards Luxemburg. Now on Aug. 3, the Dutch paper points out, M. Eyschen, state minister, declared officially at a meeting of the Luxemburg chamber that French soldiers had never entered the territory of the Grand Duchy.

(Copyright by Central News)

Women school teachers employed as raspberry pickers

MURRAY MACDONALD ON REGISTRATION BILL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In a letter to a constituent who had written to a newspaper protesting against his action in voting against the second reading of the national registration bill, Murray Macdonald, M. P., says: You say that this bill was "designed partially to remedy the prodigious inefficiency of our national organization for this war," and you assume that my action was influenced by some motive hostile to this design. There is no ground for this assumption. I am, what I have been since its outbreak, an ardent and wholehearted supporter of the war. I believe, as I have always believed, that the future civilization of the world depends upon our complete and final victory in it.

But what were the facts so far as they related to the national registration bill? It is admitted on all hands that the response given, by the people of this country, to the demands made upon them by the government for the prosecution of the war, was unequaled in the history of nations. Never before in the whole history of the world had a people risen with such unanimity and zeal to meet a supreme crisis in their fate. Never before had so great a testimony been given to the cementing power of free institutions. To what cause, then, are we to trace "the prodigious inefficiency of our national organization" to which you refer in your letter? Certainly not to unwillingness on the part of the people to support the government. No, nor to ignorance on the part of the government as to the resources at its disposal for the prosecution of the war. Offers were pouring in day by day, even hour by hour, from manufacturers and from workmen eager to take their part in the making of munitions, and from men of all classes equally eager to take their place in the fields of battle; and what the need of the moment demanded was not the meager and imperfect additions to information that could be got from a registration bill, but a resolute and undivided concentration of purpose in the organization of the resources already known to be at the disposal of the government, and awaiting adequate and efficient employment. The weak link in the chain of organization was in the government. I have no wish severely to blame them for this. The task they had to perform was, and is, herculean in its nature; but, in introducing and passing a registration bill, they appear to me to have left the plain path of duty, and to have diverted their own attention and the attention of the country from the real and urgently pressing problem of organization, all the factors of which were known and were awaiting solution; and it was because I believed this that I voted against the second reading of the bill.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TRADE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Official data in regard to the external trade of Austria-Hungary during the first quarter of the current year show that the value of imports was K.484,800,000 or K.393,500,000, 45 per cent, less than during the same period last year. The value of exports is returned at K.293,300,000, being K.353,400,000, or 55 per cent less than a year ago. The value of imported raw materials was K.288,600,000 or K.234,000,000 less than in 1914. The value of exported manufactured articles was K.99,100,000 compared with K.211,800,000 in January-March 1914. The export of raw materials totaled K.141,200,000, showing a decrease of K.77,700,000. The export of half products was K.52,900,000 against K.116,800,000. Imports of half products were valued at K.62,400,000 compared with K.124,100,000; of finished articles at K.133,800,000, a decrease of K.97,800,000. The reduction in the value of imports of raw materials is most marked in the case of fibers, seeds, coal, hoofs, horn and so forth, of half products, yarns, hides and base metals; of exports, sugar, textile goods, leather goods, wood, glass, metal goods, and mineral oil.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland — The school teachers of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other Scottish towns recently volunteered to undertake work during their holidays in order to replace those who were absent on war duty. Some 400 teachers recently went to Auchterarder to pick fruit on the farms of Hall of Aberuthven and Arns. On each of the farms a large kitchen, a dining hall and dormitory accommodation for 250 pickers was reserved for the teachers, almost all the buildings having been erected this year. The teachers were not paid every time a pail was weighed as is the usual custom, but the weight of each pail was entered on a card, payment being made at the end of the week. A charge was made for board, not exceeding the actual expenses incurred in feeding and serving the pickers, this sum being deducted before the wages were paid.

CALCUTTA'S WAR GIFT TO THE EMPIRE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India — The Statesman has now closed the fund which it opened recently, the specific object of which was to present to the empire, on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta a fleet of motor ambulances, and at least two aeroplanes or seaplanes, all of these to be signalized by the name and arms of Calcutta emblazoned upon them. Each of these objects was estimated to cost a lakh of rupees, and the minimum sum asked for by the Statesman was, accordingly, two lakhs of rupees. The project was taken up, however, with such remarkable enthusiasm by the citizens of Calcutta, by the European element among them at least, that in about a fortnight the subscriptions amounted to considerably more than double this amount, and the governor of Bengal has cabled to the secretary of state that more than 4½ lakhs of rupees will be remitted to London, where an influential committee of retired Anglo-Indians, headed by Lord Inchcape, will take charge of its administration. The rapidity with which this considerable sum was raised is a gratifying tribute to the communal patriotism which animates the English residents of Calcutta. Many of the principal firms, or their proprietors on their behalf, contributed very large sums towards the total. A certain amount of disappointment has been expressed that the Indian residents did not rise more heartily to the occasion. Towards the total subscribed their contribution has been almost fractional. Their explanation is that they were under the impression that Indian subscriptions were neither asked for nor desired by the promoters of the scheme. The Statesman, coming to hear of this misconception before the appeal was many days old, attempted to correct it, but to little purpose, and in the result the war gift of Calcutta has been furnished very largely by the contributions of several thousand English people, high and low. The success of this fund has promoted a generous rivalry in Rangoon and Karachi, where funds for similar purposes have just been opened.

TRAVELERS TO SCANDINAVIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The press bureau recently issued the following statement: Notice is given by the home office that on and after Tuesday, Aug. 10, no person other than a person in His Majesty's service, or a person who is a member of or is traveling on behalf of a foreign mission, will be allowed to embark for Norway, Sweden or Denmark until he has obtained a permit from the Permit Office, Downing street, S. W., or from one of the Branch Permit Offices, which will be opened at Hull and Newcastle-on-Tyne on Tuesday, Aug. 3. Application should be made at one of these permit offices one week before the date of sailing. Persons living at a distance from London, Hull or Newcastle-on-Tyne, may make a preliminary application in writing, but in every case personal attendance will be required before a permit is granted.

SLAVERY STOPPED IN BRITISH NEW GUINEA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In July, 1914, the London Daily Chronicle published an article from its Melbourne correspondent which declared that slavery was flourishing in Papua, British New Guinea. Among the allegations made were that native police threatened men with the destruction of their villages if they refused to sign on for a term of years, that many "boys" in one division were actually handcuffed for declining to come away at the bidding of certain professional recruiters; and that the entire able-bodied males of one village had been captured.

In a recent issue the Daily Chronicle published the following letter from the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society:

"On July 1 of last year the Daily Chronicle published an article from its Melbourne correspondent in regard to certain allegations of slavery in Papua. The attention of the Association for the Protection of Native Races in Sydney was drawn by us to the article, and the reports on which it was based were fully investigated. The secretary, the Hon. Thomas Brown then brought the matter before the Commonwealth department of external affairs.

"Our sister society in Australia has now informed us of the steps taken, and also of the request of the minister for external affairs that these should be made known to the editor and readers of the Daily Chronicle. An exhaustive inquiry lasting many months, has taken place into the allegations of illegal recruiting of native laborers, and the evidence collected is very voluminous. The magistrate concerned has been dismissed for complicity, and the executive council for Papua has ordered that the recruiting licenses of the agents concerned should not be renewed. One hundred and eleven native contracts were canceled. We beg to point out that this action demonstrates the value of publicity, and the readiness of the Commonwealth government to take vigorous measures whenever abuses of native rights are brought to its notice."

Commenting on this result the Daily Chronicle says:

We heartily congratulate the Commonwealth government on the prompt and vigorous action it has taken to remove an ugly scandal, and hope that under the altered conditions no native will be forced into an indenture which he does not understand, or be threatened with punishment if he refuses to sign a contract to which he does not wish to be a party.

WOMEN AND TRADE UNIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A deputation consisting of Miss I. O. Ford and Mrs. Butler was received by the Leeds trades and labor council at a recent meeting. The object of the deputation was to make an appeal to the council to admit women to the various trade unions, not only for the sake of the women, but also for the sake of trade unionism in general. They thought that, as the result of the war, there would be an influx of women at a lower rate of pay than men, and this together with a greater influx of machinery, would allow the employers to continue to pay the women small wages. Mr. O'Connellan, in moving that the question should be referred to the executive committee, said it was one that must be considered from many points of view. The women themselves were the greatest danger. It was most unfortunate; but women were never inclined to place a proper value upon their services. Many trade unions had expressed the view that they were quite willing to accept women into their unions provided that they received the same wages as men, and were willing to conform to the rules of trade unionism. That was a great point. Trade unionists were quite willing to welcome women into their ranks so long as they were willing to do their part. Arthur Gill who seconded, urged that trade unions ought to insist upon all male labor being absorbed before women were taken on. The motion was carried.

STATEMENT ON MONTENEGRO'S POSITION IN WAR

Official Telegram Shows Country Awaiting Instructions From Allies on Plan of Attack

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Sir J. Roper Parkington, consul-general for Montenegro, has received an official telegram from Cettinje formally contradicting the reports appearing in certain quarters, that Montenegro has abandoned the Herzegovinian frontier, and thus permitted the Austrian troops stationed there to proceed to the defense of the passes in the Italian Alps. Similar charges, the dispatch declares, have been made against Serbia; whilst in addition to this the accusation is revived that Montenegro has occupied Scutari at the instigation of Austria. To silence these calumnies, the dispatch continues, we wish to make the following statement: Montenegro, from the very commencement of the war, has willingly endeavored to perform her duty, and even to take upon herself much heavier burdens than could reasonably be expected, especially as our country was terribly impoverished by the two Balkan wars, in which our only gain was a few miles of additional territory of no special interest, as Scutari, so valuable a possession for Montenegro, was denied us.

Quite unrecovered from these severe trials, we were confronted by the much more difficult and dangerous task of opposing Austria. Montenegro, the dispatch goes on to point out, at once faced with renewed enthusiasm this formidable adversary, powerful in all respects and unweakened by recent wars. The call to our manhood, it says, met with a glorious response, and our efforts were crowned with success, for the enemy, though greatly outnumbering our troops, were repeatedly driven back from our frontiers with heavy loss. At Gradowa, Montenegro is successfully accomplishing as difficult a task as our ally, Serbia, so resolutely carries out at Belgrade. Should the enemy force these two gates, they could strike at the very heart of the two kingdoms, Serbia and Montenegro, and not only should we be placed in a most critical position but Germany and Austria would find an open road, which they have so long coveted, through the Balkans, and thus be placed in direct contact with their ally, Turkey. Montenegro, therefore, has concentrated the larger portion of her forces on this important position.

We could not, however, regard with indifference the repeated incursions on our Albanian frontier. These attacks were incited by the agents of the Austrians and Young Turks. It was quite as much in the interest of our allies as of our own country that we should be placed in a position of safety on our southern frontier during the continuance of the present war. This was the dominant reason which compelled Montenegro to undertake measures to enforce the security of this portion of our country, and by so doing our chief front in the north is greatly strengthened. It was also imperative that effectual means should be at once adopted to prevent the continual pillage of our food supplies by the Albanian bandits on the Boyana. Evidently it was greatly to the interest of Austria that Scutari should not be in our power, as our means, both offensive and defensive, are materially strengthened now that we are in occupation of the town. It is clear, therefore, that Germany and Austria should be the only powers aggrieved by the fact that Montenegro has been compelled to take peaceful possession of Scutari, for now we can concentrate our attention on the northern frontier; though, of course, it is quite untrue that these positions were even temporarily abandoned. These facts are evidently appreciated by the enemy, for attacks on our positions above Cattaro and in other directions have become much more frequent of late. To sum up the position, we are now ready, being reenforced by troops set free from guarding the Albanian frontier, to undertake the offensive in any direction, and only await instructions from our allies to direct our attack. Our record during past ages, the dispatch concludes, should assure our allies that no sacrifice on our part will be considered too great to lead our united armies to victory.

NATAL SUGAR INDUSTRY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The marketable yield of cane sugar in Zululand and Natal last year was 102,643 tons, valued approximately at £1,600,000. The area at present devoted to the cultivation of the sugar cane in Zululand and Natal is 140,763 acres, and the capital invested considerably over £1,000,000. The Natal Sugar Association proposes to equip an experimental station and establish sugar lectureships with a view to extending technical knowledge of the industry.

L'ABBE LOISY AND THE WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—L'Abbé Loisy, who was excommunicated from the church of Rome at the time when the papal fiat was launched against the Modernist movement, is the subject of an article by Gabriel Seailles in the Guerre Sociale. The Abbé Loisy, he writes, from being one of the most esteemed professors at the Catholic Institute, has since held the chair of the history of religions at the Collège de France, a post which has enabled him to continue his search for truth. Free from all political bias and from all considerations of self-interest, he considers dispassionately the influence which the war will have on established religions. He considers that the religious meaning of this crisis is of quite a different nature from that which the upholders of established churches believe. What, he asks, if, far from giving fresh life to old dogmas and creeds, the war should usher in the advent of a more lofty religion? Is this war a mere physical cataclysm, asks the writer of the article, does no moral idea lie back of it? The religion of the French armies, the Abbé maintains, does not lie in a return to age-worn superstitions, but in their devotion to the cause of France, which is that of justice and liberty.

SCOTTISH HAY CROPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—An official intimation has been conveyed to Scottish farmers that the government had decided to acquire all hay crops suitable for His Majesty's forces. The farmers have been commanded to inform the government officials at Glasgow what quantity they will have available. The prices have been fixed at from 75s. to £6 10s. per ton, according to dates of delivery.

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OPPOSITION TO ALLIANCE PLAN IN CENTRAL EMPIRES

Austrian Arguments Against Economic Rapprochement Shown —Socialist Organ's Views

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

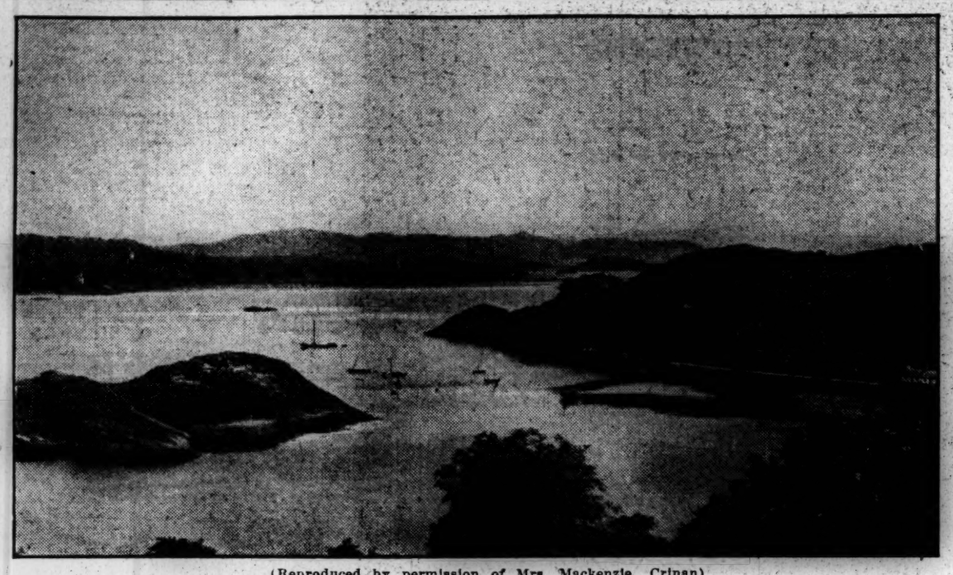
BERLIN, Germany—The question as to the feasibility of a close economic alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary has been a constant subject of comment in both countries for many months past, and while the idea has been welcomed in certain influential circles, much has been spoken and written against it in both countries, especially in Austria. The scheme has, however, won the support of many powerful banking and commercial associations in both empires, and finally a joint committee was formed which has met several times in both Berlin and Vienna, and which is now to hold a two days' conference in the German capital. The proposals put forward so far appear to alternate between a scheme for the formation of a single customs union with "a connecting tariff line" adapted to the requirements of both nations, who are also to act in accord with regard to commercial-political treaties with other countries, and the establishment of a preferential tariff between the two empires, which shall be specially directed towards increasing the free importation of goods.

In Austria the chief arguments put forward against these proposals appear to be that, in the first place it would be impossible for both empires to enter upon such a compact on an equal footing, and, secondly, that they would mean the swamping of Austrian by German industry. These views were elaborated by Dr. Karl Hermann, general secretary of the Central Union of Austrian Industrialists, in the Neue Freie Presse some weeks ago, and that these opinions are shared in government circles would appear from an obviously inspired article which has since been published in the semi-official Fremdenblatt of Vienna. It was there declared that the discussion was as injurious and premature as was that concerning the probable terms of peace, and that there was no stable foundation to go upon, seeing that economic relations between the two states composing the dual monarchy itself had yet to be finally settled. While acknowledging the desirability of fostering the closest possible union between the two empires, the Vienna paper wrote: It is, however, obvious, that economic questions, which from the standpoint of the circles directly concerned are, of course, business questions before everything else, must be dealt with, not in accordance with sentiment, but exclusively on the basis of the well-considered economic interests of both the parties involved.

Meanwhile, in Germany the idea of an economic rapprochement has been approved by powerful commercial associations such as the Hansa League, and bids fair to become part of the program of the Radical party. Dr. Paasche, a National Liberal leader and vice-president of the Reichstag, is an active member of the joint committee which has been formed, and the Berliner-Tageblatt is persistent in its support of the proposals put forward, on the ground that the Central empires are sure to find themselves faced at the end of the war by an economic alliance between Great Britain and her colonies, if not between the various entente powers themselves.

The Vorwärts, true to its advocacy of free trade, is carrying on an energetic propaganda against the scheme, and has found an unaccustomed ally in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, which indorsed every word of the article in the Vienna Fremdenblatt, a circumstance which would appear to indicate that the proposals in question would not be acceptable to German landowners. One of the main arguments employed by the Vorwärts is that the proposed union would not be a defensive, but an offensive alliance, calculated to incite Germany's opponents to take the very step it is intended to obviate. In a recent article on the subject the Socialist organ declared that the formation of a single custome union must be opposed with all possible energy. In the first place there would be the difficulty of getting three parliaments to agree on so complicated a scheme, and in the second it held that Germany would be selling her commercial-political freedom of action for a mess of pottage. Austria-Hungary, it pointed out, had so far received only 10.9 per cent of German exports, while Great Britain had received 19.2 per cent. Trade with the former country could never make up for the loss of the English, French and Russian markets, especially as the purchasing power of its people would be weakened after the war, while that, in turn, would necessitate the raising of the Austro-Hungarian customs tariff.

As for a preferential tariff, it could be used to exercise irresistible pressure upon Russia—for the conquest of whose market the coming economic war would chiefly be waged—only if the quadruple entente suffered a crushing defeat, or if the union with Austria-Hungary were to make Germany independent with regard to the importation of fodder from Russia. The fulfillment of the first condition was extremely problematic, and that of the second an utter impossibility. Indeed, the Vorwärts concluded, the final effect of the preferential treatment of each other by the central powers would be to create a customs war and to increase the difficulties in the way of international commerce, than which nothing could be more mischievous.



(Reproduced by permission of Mrs. Mackenzie, Crinan)

Crinan harbor

SCOTTISH CANALS AFFECTED BY WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The one hundred and tenth report of the commissioners of the Caledonian canal, being that for the year ended April 30, 1915, states with regard to the Caledonian canal:

The war has had an adverse influence on the revenue returns, it having gravely interfered with the fishing industry, consequently fewer steam drifters and sailing boats paid for passage through the canal, and a less number of sailing boats required towage. The war also accounted for a large decrease in transit duty, as it was declared at the beginning of the month of August, when tourists and passengers by the canal route are normally most numerous. Decreases in the receipts, as per collectors, were shown on tonnages of £199 5s.; on transit duty of £615 6s. 4d., and on steam towage dues of £104 8s. 4d., making a total decrease of £918 19s. 8d. This amount was reduced to £306 7s. 2d. by increased receipts on harbor, wharf and basin dues of £406 5s. 8d., anchorage and shore dues of £95 17s. 10d., rents of £65 4s. 4d., and miscellaneous receipts of £45 4s. 8d, thus making the net decrease £306 7s. 2d.

The result of the year's working of the canal, compared with that of the previous year, is as follows: In the year ended April 30, 1914, the receipts from all sources amounted to £10,007 3s.; in the year ended April 30, 1915, they amounted to £9669 8s. 6d., thus showing a decrease in the latter year of £337 14s. 6d. The total expenditure for the year ended April 30, 1914, amounted to £9620 12s 5d., whilst in the year ended April 30, 1915, it amounted to £10,947 4s., thus showing an increase in the latter year of £1326 11s. 7d.

Regarding the Crinan canal, it is reported that the traffic and revenue returns for the first three months of the year were unusually good, and the June revenue was the highest on record for that month, but owing to the war there have been decreases in all items of revenue, excepting rents of property, on which there was a small increase. The total decreases on canal dues, transit duty, Ardrishaig harbor, Crinan harbor, intermediate wharfages and sundries amounted to £561 0s. 3d. The increased revenue from rents of property amounted to £10 2s., thus reducing the decrease in receipts as per collector to £550 18s. 3d. The tonnages of bricks and kelp were slightly higher, but those of all other cargoes were lower, as was the total number of passages, which fell from 1989 in the previous year to 1821 in the year under review.

The result of the year's working of the canal, compared with that of the previous year, is as follows: In the year ended April 30, 1914, the receipts from all sources amounted to £5778 1s. 3d.; in the year ended April 30, 1915, they amounted to £5153 6s. 8d., thus showing a decrease in the latter year of £624 14s. 7d.

The expenditure for the year ended April 30, 1914, amounted to £5344 15s. 1d.; in the year ended April 30, 1915, it amounted to £4894 18s. 7d.; thus showing a decrease in the latter year of £449 16s. 6d.

TROCADERO MUSEUM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Paris wing of the sculpture museum at the Trocadero has been open since April of this year, but the Passy wing, as well as the library, will remain closed until the end of the war, owing to the mobilization of a portion of the staff. Since the beginning of the war several of the reproductions in the museum have taken on a fresh value, since they represent sculpture in Rheims Cathedral which has now been destroyed. These casts are marked with a label stating that the statue has been either destroyed or mutilated by the Germans. In the museum is also to be seen a collection of photographs of monuments destroyed by the enemy.

BELGIAN REFUGEES IN HOLLAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany — The Berliner Tageblatt has learned from Amsterdam that the Belgian refugees who have been maintained at Oldenzaal at the public cost, have been informed that from Aug. 1 they must either return to Belgium, or be interned in a concentration camp.

CHURCH QUESTION IN WALES DISCUSSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ST. ASAPH, Wales—In his address at the annual chapter meetings at St. Asaph recently, the Bishop of St. Asaph referred to the church question in Wales. Never probably, he said, in the history of the country had the church in Wales been placed in a more unenviable and inscrutable position. Churchmen, under unexampled trials caused by the absence of those fighting for their country or occupied by the engrossing claims of the war itself, had done what they could to protect the church. Nothing done or proposed could be ratified until it had received the final approval of the whole body of Welsh churchmen in conference assembled, and it would indeed seem premature and unwise to submit such proposals for discussion and ratification until the general situation had become much more clear. Churchmen had held their peace and had abstained from all controversy.

Proceeding, Dr. Edwards said these were facts that had to be remembered. On July 30 last year the prime minister of England appealed in Parliament to the opposition for their support. He said it was of vital importance in the interests of the whole world that this country should present a united front and should be able to speak and act with the authority of an undivided nation; and at that solemn moment he gave this pledge: "In the meantime the business which we shall take will be confined to necessary matters and will not be of a controversial character." The Welsh church act was put on the statute book on Sept. 18. Since then the question of disestablishment and disendowment had been submitted as a single issue to 22 parishes in the four Welsh dioceses. They had all voted against disestablishment and disendowment for their parishes, and in most cases by large majorities.

Wales, the Bishop continued, has done its duty in defense of the country, and the majority of those who volunteered for the front have been churchmen. The Welsh members evince an anxious desire that the Welsh church act should come into operation before the electors of the country have had their first opportunity of passing judgment on its provisions. The former government made a compact with the opposition to pass the postponement bill. The prime minister had found it necessary to appeal for its withdrawal. To that decision churchmen submit, because they are told that the withdrawal is in the interest of the country. These facts are all on record. Sir Herbert Roberts hopes that the discipline of the war will remove bitterness, and Ellis Griffith considers that the Welsh party have acted in a patriotic spirit. He, the Bishop, offered no comment on those matters, as they might be considered controversial; but he could assert with confidence that nothing would chill or slacken the patriotism and self-sacrifice of Welsh churchmen in defense of their country.

ANGLO-FRENCH FLEET

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ZURICH, Switzerland — The Neue Zürcher Zeitung recently stated that no less than 150 French and English torpedo boats were cruising in the Aegean and in Greek waters alone for the purpose of discovering and disabling German submarines, whilst it had learned from Athens that the number of smaller vessels employed with a similar object in the Mediterranean amounted to more than 1000. According to the Swiss paper, some of these had been told off to guard the battle cruisers and dreadnoughts, which were being kept behind strong barricades in the large natural island harbors, principally in that of Mudros, until they should be wanted for a definite attack upon the Dardanelles and the coasts of the peninsula.

BELGIAN PRIESTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France — Confirmation has been received in Rome of the arrest of Cardinal Mercier's secretary on a charge of high treason. The Dutch paper, De Tijd, learns from a reliable source that the members of the Belgian episcopate are about to place before the German episcopate either directly or by means of intermediaries, certain proof that Belgian priests, contrary to German soldiers' accusations, did not take any part in the irregular fighting.

FUTURE OF BRITISH FORESTS CONSIDERED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The annual meeting of the Landowners' Coöperative Forestry Society (Ltd.), was held lately in Edinburgh, Sir John Stirling Maxwell presiding.

In moving adoption of the annual report, Sir John Stirling Maxwell said the tendency of the war had everywhere been to hasten fellings and to check planting. He wished to impress on members the importance of replanting the areas felled, unless they were unsuitable for timber production. Unless the government took some step to check the tendency at present prevailing the end of the war might find the country almost completely denuded of timber. Those who regarded their woodlands as a national as well as a private asset would scarcely dispute that in return for reasonable encouragement and assistance from the state it might be made incumbent on every proprietor to keep his woods in proper order and to replant every area he felled, unless he could prove that the soil or situation were unsuitable. He would rather see proprietors compelled to replant within a reasonable time than cajoled by financial or other inducements into performing a duty which they manifestly owed to the estates under their charge. Some proprietors of timber seemed to be in an unnecessary hurry to sell. The market could not be flooded without artificially reducing the price, and as a matter of fact there appeared to be little reason for haste. Freights, which had risen from 14s. to 90s., and heavy rates of insurance, continued to render the price of imported timber abnormally high. Nor was there evidence of its arrival in large quantities. All the belligerent powers were making unusually large demands on their timber supplies. It appeared probable that for some years this country might have to rely largely on its own timber. At the moment it was not the demand, but the amount of labor available, which at this moment determined how much timber could be absorbed. Including foresters on private estates, probably more than half the skilled forest laborers of military age in Scotland had already enlisted. The number of men of military age still employed in this work was considerable—in Scotland perhaps 2000 to 3000. They had now reached the point when the government would have to choose between foregoing their service in the army or going without home timber. In view of the needs of the admiralty, the war office, and the mines, the latter alternative opened a prospect the government could scarcely afford to face. This urgent question was now under consideration.

The acting secretary, R. B. Fraser, in the report on the year's working, referred to the steps which had been taken to meet the heavy demand for home timber to take the place of foreign pitwood. As a result of all the negotiations which had proceeded, a maximum rate of 10s. per ton had been fixed for all pitwood not exceeding 14 feet in length, consigned direct to a colliery. This reduction had not only tended to bring in supplies from outlying districts, but had opened up the whole of the colliery fields in Scotland, and had put them on practically the same footing for supplies. It was now possible to send pitwood from the north of Scotland to Lanark or Ayr at the same railway rate as to Fife. On the point of the overcrowding of the market, Mr. Fraser said members imagined that the war might be of short duration, and that they would lose their markets. This tended to bring down prices. He advised members to leave it to the discretion of the society to some extent to choose the best time for selling.

GIFT TO LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—Heath Harrison of the Harrison Line has given the sum of £10,000 to the University of Liverpool for the purpose of endowing the chair of organic chemistry which has been established by the council. Mr. Harrison has been impressed by the importance to the country of the application of scientific knowledge to the solution of industrial problems and this has led him to make the present generous gift to the university. The council recently filled the new chair by the appointment of Prof. R. Robinson of the University of Sydney.

COTTON OPERATIVES INCREASE IN WAGES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England—As already reported in the cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the government committee on production, appointed to consider and make an award in the recent cotton trouble on the wages question, has decided in favor of a 5 per cent advance for the 150,000 operatives concerned. The award is as follows:

As a result of negotiations in connection with claims for an advance of wages of 10 per cent by way of "war bonus" to cotton spinners and card and blowing room operatives, the following reference to the committee on production was accepted by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations, the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association, and the Cotton Waste Spinners and Manufacturers Association, on behalf of the employers, and by the Operative Cotton Spinners Association and the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, on behalf of the operatives:

"That it be referred to the committee on production to decide whether any and, if so, what alteration should be made in spinners' wages and in the wages of the classes of operatives covered by the Card and Blowing Room Operatives Association, any alteration made by the award to come into force as from the first settlement day following the acceptance of this reference by the operatives association, and to continue for such period as the committee on production shall determine."

The Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives and the Operative Cotton Spinners Association agreed to the reference on June 17 and 18 respectively.

A claim made to the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations by the Amalgamated Association of Weavers for an increase of wages to reelers, winders, and warpers, and a claim made to the Cotton Waste Spinners and Manufacturers Association by the Amalgamated Association of Weavers for an increase of wages to weavers were also referred to the committee on production.

The committee heard representatives of the respective parties on July 7, 8 and 14.

At the hearing it was urged on behalf of the employers that the mills engaged on the finer counts are not making profits which would justify any increase of wages or war bonus, but it was admitted that mills engaged on the coarser counts are doing a more profitable trade.

The employers generally, however, united in the view that it would be impracticable and undesirable to attempt any differentiation in war wages or war bonus as between the sections of the trade to which different financial considerations apply, at the present time, or between different classes of operatives.

The case of the hard-waste weavers is not necessarily covered by the foregoing clause, but the committee are of opinion that, in the present instance, without prejudice to future alterations in wages, this section of the trade should receive the same treatment as the other sections of the trade covered by this finding.

The committee have given careful consideration to the arguments and statements laid before them by the respective representatives, and to all the circumstances of the case, and their finding is that the wages of the operatives concerned should be advanced 5 per cent upon the standard piece price lists, the advance to come into operation as from the first settling day following June 17, 1915, and to be regarded as war wages, and recognized as due to and dependent on the existence of the abnormal conditions now prevailing in consequence of the war.

The award is signed by Sir George R. Askwith, Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, and Sir George S. Gibb, the members of the committee, and by H. J. Wilson, the secretary.

AUSTRALIAN PATRIOTIC FUNDS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SYDNEY, Australia—Speaking recently in Sydney, Sir H. Munro Ferguson, governor-general, remarked that the freedom with which the citizens of Sydney gave money to the various war funds was the eighth wonder of the world. Up to June, New South Wales had contributed £981,000, and the headquarters of all the nineteen funds contributed to were located at Sydney. The fund for the Belgians secured the largest amount, namely, over £517,000, while the Lord Mayor's fund closely approached £200,000. In Victoria, up to the same date the Australian patriotic fund had realized close upon £200,000, while the Lord Mayor's fund had already contributed £175,000 to the relief of the Belgians, and the Red Cross organization had secured £130,000. Queensland had raised over £200,000, the contribution to the Belgian fund in this state being £27,827, while the total of the Belgian, Serbian and Polish funds was over £178,000. In South Australia over £127,540 had been contributed, while the people of West Australia also proved ready givers. The total contributions in all the states to the various funds was £2,229,259, and in addition there were gifts in kind of great value, including houses and even estates.

Franklin Mills Flour

GENUINE ENTIRE WHEAT

An extremely Wholesome Flour used in thousands of families for 38 years.

Take a supply with you to your summer home. Avoid substitutes. Ask for and insist upon having "FRANKLIN MILLS." Booklet of tested Recipes mailed Free.

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BRITISH ATTITUDE ON GERMAN GOODS IN NEUTRAL SHIPS

Important Statement Made in Connection With the Case of the Steamer Ogeechee

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In the prize court recently, before Sir Samuel Evans, an important statement was made by the solicitor-general, Sir F. E. Smith, K. C., M. P., as to the attitude of the government towards neutrals shipping goods from Germany in violation of the order in council of March 11, 1915.

The statement was made in connection with the case of the steamship Ogeechee. The solicitor-general said that this was the first case which had come before the court under this order in council. There were a considerable number of claimants to the goods, the subject of the seizure. The Ogeechee was an American steamship of 2667 tons gross and 2039 tons net register. She sailed from Bremen, certainly after April 1, 1915, and probably on April 2. She was detained at Stornoway on April 13 last, and the goods were seized there, the seizure being entirely within the order of March 11.

By article 2 it was provided that no merchant vessel which sailed from a German port after March 1, 1915, should be allowed to proceed on her voyage with any goods on board laden at such port, that any such goods seized in a British or allied port should be detained or sold under the direction of the prize court, the proceeds to be dealt with as the court might, in the circumstances, deem to be just, and that no proceeds should be paid out of court until the conclusion of peace, unless it was shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of the order. The onus which was thrown upon the crown under the order was of proving that the ship was a merchant vessel, that she sailed from a German port after March 1, 1915, and that she had goods on board laden in such port. The affidavits which had been produced on behalf of the crown satisfied all these points.

The order was and purported to be retaliatory in its character. It has been adopted, Sir F. E. Smith continued, by the government of this country, in order to deal with certain conduct on the part of the enemy which was, in the government's judgment, of an illegal character. When one was considering the treatment which ought to be applied in that court to persons who had committed breaches of the regulations contained in the order, and had brought goods from German ports, or otherwise acted in violation of the order, it was not unreasonable that the dates should be considered, even in case where the goods had actually been shipped after the date on which the order became operative. A great difference clearly existed between a case where the American ship was already in Germany, and where many contracts had already been made, and when the alternative to carrying out the contracts already made was to return with an empty ship. There was a great difference obviously between a case of that kind and a case where the whole adventure was, ab initio, defiantly undertaken with full knowledge of the terms of the order in council, and with full determination of running all risks that might be involved in its violation. The latter did not apply to this case, and the view which the crown had taken in the matter, so far as the present vessel was concerned, or vessels that were identical in material respects, was that they afforded material for discussion on a basis which would not be allowed in other cases when the adventure was undertaken, ab initio, in defiance of the order. He had discussed the claims with some of his learned friends, and, subject to the approval of the court, and of course with full liberty to all parties to apply for guidance hereafter, the course which he advised would be a convenient one was that the individual claims, in the light of the observations that he had made, should be discussed and considered with him, or some other member of the bar appointed for the purpose, as to whether an agreement could be arrived at fair in all the circumstances of the case. He expressly guarded himself, speaking on behalf of the crown, against the anticipation that the course taken with regard to the present case would afford any precedent as to the view which the crown would take as to further and later violations of the order in council. With the approval of the court he would ask counsel for the claimants to go to his room for a preliminary discussion. His Lordship expressed his approval of the course taken.

BRITISH GOLD AT THE FRONT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The following army order relating to the use of British gold at the front has just been issued:

It having been brought to notice that gold is not infrequently taken to France by officers and others proceeding on active service, it is notified for general information that such a practice is both unnecessary and highly undesirable. Ample official facilities exist for the provision of funds to troops on landing. If it is considered necessary to take some money, it should be very little, and preferably notes. Money so taken should be exchanged through an officer of the army pay department, not through a money-changer or tradesman. Immediately units reach their concentration camps in France they will be visited by an officer of the army pay department for the purpose of exchanging English money for French currency. Individual officers should apply to the cashier at the port of disembarkation. General officers commanding and officers commanding units will take special steps to insure that this order is brought to the notice of all ranks under their command.

Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

Shoe shop—first floor

Children's 'red riding hood' "Pla-Shus" reduced

—news of wide interest, for these are the celebrated shoes that are "good to growing feet."

"RED RIDING HOOD"
PLA-SHUS

Sizes 5 to 8—always $2 now 1.45

Sizes 8½ to 11—always 2.50 now 1.95

Sizes 11½ to 2—always $3—now 2.45

Included are children's pumps, oxfords and low shoes of dull or patent leather, vici kid, tan or white calfskin.

First floor

Children's $2 white ankle ties —sizes 6 to 8—reduced to 1.15

White ankle ties in sizes 11½ to 2—now at....1.45
Children's $2 black suede ankle ties—6 to 8—now....1.15
Sizes 8½ to 11—regularly were 2.50—reduced to....1.45
Sizes 11½ to 2—regularly were $3—now reduced to....1.95

GOVERNORS ARE ARRIVING HERE FOR CONFERENCE

(Continued from page one)

motored up this noon from Swampscott, where he has taken a cottage.

Gov. Roland H. Spaulding of New Hampshire arrived this afternoon, motoring down from Concord.

Gov. Richard I. Manning of South Carolina is stopping at Beach Bluffs, and sent word this forenoon that he would motor up to town this afternoon.

Gov. Frank E. McGowan of Wisconsin arrived in Boston this forenoon and registered at the Hotel Lenox.

The time of the arrival of the governors, so far as Lieutenant Colonel Stevens had them in hand at noon follows:

Washington—Gov. Ernest Lister and Mrs. Lister, due Tuesday 7:05 p. m. South station.

Arizona—Gov. G. W. P. Hunt, Hotel Victoria; due Tuesday 6:06 p. m., South station.

Utah—Gov. William Spry, and Colonel Woolgey, due today 7:30 p. m. South station.

Colorado—Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb is expected tonight or tomorrow. Former Gov. Alva Adams and Mrs. Adams, and Former Gov. Elias M. Ammons and Miss Bessie Ammons, 8:40 p. m. today at South station.

Idaho—Gov. Moses Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Tuesday, 11:55 a. m.

Illinois—Gov. Edward F. Dunne and Mrs. Dunne or Miss Mona Dunne, 11:55 a. m. Tuesday.

Kansas—Former Gov. Arthur Capper and Mrs. Capper, 2:30 p. m. today.

Maryland—Gov. P. L. Goldsborough and Mrs. Goldsborough, due Tuesday, 8:43 a. m. at the South station.

New Hampshire—Former Gov. Henry B. Quinby and Mrs. Quinby, due Tuesday, 9:37 a. m., North station.

South Dakota—Gov. Frank M. Byrne and Mrs. Byrne due at the South station at 2:55 today.

Virginia—Former Gov. William Hodges Mann, Mrs. Mann and son, due Tuesday, 7 a. m.

M. C. Riley of Madison, Wis., official secretary of the conference, is registered at the Lenox

A military aide is sent to all arriving trains to greet governors, former goverors and their parties.

A radiogram was received at the State House today from Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, who is with the battleships now at Newport on their way here, accepting the invitation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to the dinner tendered by the chamber to the governors at the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead, next Wednesday.

In preparation for the reception to the governors tomorrow, the Hall of Flags, at the State House was decorated today with potted palms and bay trees, garlanded with laurel.

The final draft of the official program was approved today and sent to the printer. It announces that Governor Walsh on the part of the commonwealth and Mayor Curley in behalf of the city of Boston will deliver addresses of welcome to the visitors upon their assembly at the State House tomorrow. Gov. William Spry of Utah has been selected to make the response.

Then the governors will proceed to the business of the convention. Governor Emmett O'Neil of Alabama will discuss the "Possibilities of the Governors' Conference," after which an adjournment until 2 o'clock will be taken.

At 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon the governors will be the exclusive guests of Governor Walsh at a luncheon at the Hotel Touraine. Former Governor Fort of New Jersey will preside at the afternoon session and there will be addresses by former Governor Mann of Virginia and Gov. R. L. Williams of Oklahoma. An automobile tour will follow the session, concluding with a buffet lunch at the Brookline Country Club.

Adding to the interest of the conference will be the arrival Tuesday afternoon of Secretary of the Navy Daniels aboard the Dolphin. With him will be Mrs. Daniels, three sons, his nephew and naval aides.

Probably the two events of the week of the greatest public interest will be the Governors' reception tomorrow night in the Hall of Flags at the State House and the mobilization on Thursday of the Massachusetts militia.

Governor Walsh has appointed a committee to act as a reception committee for Secretary Daniels. The committee will meet him upon his arrival at the Charlestown navy yard and escort him and his party to the Governor's reception at the State House. The committee consists of Commodore James P. Parker, naval militia, retired, assistant chief of the department of naval militia; Walton A. Green, Congressman Gallivan, Congressman Phelan and Congressman Tague.

The following list of governors, former governors and the parties accompanying them has been given out by the executive committee. Included also are the hotels at which the various parties will be quartered and the military aides detailed to them during their stay here:

Colorado—Gov. George A. Carlson and Secretary Millikin, Copley-Plaza, Second Lieut. C. W. Johnson, second C. C.

Colorado—Former Gov. Alva Adams and Mrs. Adams, Copley-Plaza; Capt. T. F. Brown, eighth infantry.

Colorado—Former Gov. Elias M. Ammons and Miss Bessie Ammons, Copley-Plaza, Capt. J. R. Taylor, second C. C.

Connecticut: Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb, Copley-Plaza, Second Lieut. L. H. Robbins, first squadron cavalry.

Florida—Gov. Park Trammell, First Lieut. C. F. Mains.

Florida—Former Gov. A. W. Gilchrist and Mrs. Gilchrist, Copley-Plaza, First Lieut. H. J. Dougan eighth infantry.

Idaho—Gov. Moses Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Copley-Plaza; Second Lieut. W. J. Avery, eighth infantry.

Illinois—Gov. Edward F. Dunne and Mrs. Dunne or Miss Mona, Copley-Plaza; First Lieut. F. J. O'Kane, ninth infantry.

Kansas—Gov. Arthur Capper and Mrs. Capper, Touraine; Second Lieut. C. J. Swan, first C. C.

Maine—Gov. Oakley C. Curtis, with Mrs. Curtis and two daughters and two members of staff, Lenox; Capt. H. G. Chase, S. C.

Maryland—Gov. P. L. Goldsborough, with Mrs. Goldsborough, Adjutant-General Macklin and Mrs. Macklin, Touraine; First Lieut. H. C. Gawler, S. C.

Minnesota—Gov. Winfield S. Hammond and Col. James A. Nowell, aide, Westminster. Capt. G. F. Keenan.

Minnesota — Former Gov. Adolph O. Eberhart, Copley-Plaza. Capt. C. F. Lee, ninth infantry.

Montana—Gov. Samuel V. Stewart and Gen. Phil Greenan, Copley-Plaza. Second Lieut. J. D. Murphy, ninth infantry.

New Hampshire—Gov. Roland H. Spaulding and adjutant-general of New Hampshire, Touraine. Capt. W. D. Cottam, C. A. C.

New Hampshire—Former Gov. Henry B. Quinby and Mrs. Quinby, Copley-Plaza. Second Lieut. G. L. Prescott, sixth infantry.

New Jersey—Gov. James S. Fielder and Mrs. Fielder, Copley-Plaza, Capt. H. D. Cushing, eighth infantry.

New Jersey—Former Gov. John Franklin Fort and daughter, Copley-Plaza, First Lieut. D. W. Nason, eighth infantry.

New York—Gov. Charles S. Whitman and Mrs. Whitman, Copley-Plaza, Second Lieut. J. W. McConnell, ninth infantry.

Oklahoma—Gov. Robert L. Williams, Copley-Plaza, First Lieut. John W. Hall, first squadron cavalry.

Rhode Island—Gov. R. Livingston Beeckman, Copley-Plaza, Capt. J. I. Chamberlain.

South Carolina—Gov. Richard I. Manning and Mrs. Manning, Copley-Plaza, Lieut. J. R. Sanborn, first squadron cavalry.

South Carolina—Former Gov. Cole L. Blease, Lenox, Lieut. W. W. Austin, eighth infantry.

South Dakota—Gov. Frank M. Byrne, Mrs. Byrne and Secretary Sellers, Copley-Plaza, Lieut. W. F. Swain, first squadron cavalry.

Vermont — Former Gov. Allen M. Fletcher and one member of family, Copley-Plaza, Capt. F. J. Burnham, eighth infantry.

Virginia—Gov. Henry C. Stuart, Copley-Plaza, Capt. H. W. Estey, first C. C.

Virginia—Former Gov. William Hodges Mann, Mrs. Mann and son, Lenox, Lieut. J. H. Hurney, C. A. C.

Washington—Gov. Ernest Lister and Mrs. Lister, Copley-Plaza, Capt. E. R. Redmond, second C. C.

Wisconsin—Gov. Francis E. McGovern, Lenox, First Lieut. J. W. Decrow, first C. C.

Wisconsin—Miles C. Riley, secretary of conference, Lenox, Lieut. W. L. Drohan, ninth infantry.

Wyoming—Former Gov. Joseph M. Carey and Mrs. Carey, Touraine, Lieut. R. H. Hallet, first C. C.

Utah—Gov. William Spry and Col. Woolgey, Victoria, Lieut. William J. Kievanaar, ninth infantry.

Arizona—Gov. George W. P. Hunt, Victoria, Maj. William J. Casey, ninth infantry.

Training Men for Service

After an automobile trip of more than 1500 miles from Madison, Wis., Burt Williams arrived in Boston today to attend the meetings of the Conference of Universities and Public Service at the State House next week. Mr. Williams will speak on the subject of training men for leadership in chambers of commerce and other community clubs.

"Chambers of commerce, city clubs, women's clubs in many places in this country are," said Mr. Williams when seen at the State House today, "rendering distinctive public service. The recent report of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the milk supply of New England is a fine example of such service by a chamber of commerce. But in many places in all parts of the country these organizations are failing and at times get in the way of a real program for social betterment. In my speech before the conference I am hoping to show how to remedy this."

He went on to say that the greatest opportunity for training men for the public service is in training these secretaries of chambers of commerce and other community improvements clubs.

"Every community," he said, "is not ready to demand trained men for public office, but every community is ready to accept trained men in these secretaryships of community clubs.

"How are we going to train these secretaries of chambers of commerce?" Mr. Williams was asked.

"That is the subject of my address before the conference and I cannot outline it now except to say that I shall propose a nation-wide scheme of practical training for these men."

Governors Interested

Governor Walsh had a short talk today with the permanent secretary of the Governors' conference, Miles C. Riley, of Madison, Wisconsin, who informed the Governor that at no time since he has been connected with the conference, has he seen such a keen interest upon the part of the governors of the various states to attend the annual conference as they have shown this year in their plans to make the trip to Massachusetts and Boston.

"The nation is interested in this conference of governors to be held in historic Boston," said Secretary Riley. "A memorable gathering is assured. About every state in the Union will be represented. In point of attendance the Boston meeting will be one of the largest ever held by the governor's conference. The large attendance insures success for the meeting. To your good Governor Walsh and his influence is due the credit for the many benefits that will accrue from this unusual conference of state leaders and dignitaries.

"The significance of the meeting to be

(Continued on page five, column three)

EXTENSION WORK OF UNIVERSITIES TO BE DISCUSSED

Conference Here This Week to Welcome Efforts to Facilitate Higher Educational Service Through State Agencies

Existing educational institutions are urged to welcome the efforts of Massachusetts, and other states which may follow its example, to facilitate university extension service through a state agency in the "Plan for a University Extension Department," which is to be the special subject of consideration at the conference on universities and public service in Boston this week.

Copies of this plan, prepared under the direction of Edward A. Fitzpatrick, secretary of the conference, are being mailed to the educators and public men who will participate in the conference. It is a compilation of the various ideas on the subject offered by countless persons interested in the movement. They have been assembled as a basis of discussion and are expected to prove valuable in determining a course for the extension work in Massachusetts and elsewhere.

Real democracy is said to be the fundamental basis of the university extension movement. Under the democratic form of government there is going on everywhere the educational extension movement. The establishment of evening schools, summer schools, continuation schools, chautauquas, reading circles, short courses, are only so many evidences of this. The university extension service is one of the latest phases.

"A university extension department," says the circular, "is an expression of the efforts to make more democratic our educational system. It is not an effort to give everybody a college education or any kind of a uniform education. It aims to give each person that knowledge, or skill, or appreciation which will enable him best to realize his social possibilities, or in other words, to enable each person to make the greatest contribution to the common good. A university extension department will go wherever there is educational need.

"To the vast number of children who leave school at 14, to men and women in communities without adequate day high schools or other higher institutions of learning, or evening schools, or special schools, to working men and women who have not the time or the leisure, or for any reason do not attend local evening schools, to those who are inadequately served or who are skeptical about the private correspondence schools or other private educational agencies—to all these the university extension department must carry its message.

"To what extent any particular university extension department will undertake to satisfy the unmet educational needs of a state is a local problem to be determined by local conditions, appropriations and the priority of the specific needs. As elsewhere in this plan the Massachusetts situation is kept in mind, but the wording of the proposals is intended for a wider use.

"There are four obvious methods of meeting these needs available to a university extension department. They are (1) by lectures, (2) by correspondence, (3) by direct instruction, and (4) by conference.

"The lecture has been the most widely used means of university extension, but nevertheless as a method of instruction it is growing in disrepute. In elementary education it has never secured any great foothold. One of the criticisms of a teacher that is most keenly appreciated is that she talks (lectures) too much. But for some time past quite pertinent and effective criticism has been directed against college and university lecturing as a method of instruction. Professors talk on and get so absorbed in their subject that they forget their student audiences.

"Public addresses have also tended to be of this variety to be served anywhere at any time to any audience irrespective of needs.

"In the large number of organizations established for all manner of public purpose the lecture as a method of public education is less open to objection than the general lectures for the general public. Where, as in these clubs, specific problems are under discussion and the audience is made up of persons interested in these problems, the lecture is a very useful agency, particularly if it is followed by discussion.

"When the lecture is supplemented by some means to bring the lecturer and the audience together it serves its best purpose, namely, it opens up discussion and stimulates thinking. A revival in some form of the Greek symposium is a consummation devoutly to be wished for in American life. We must cultivate the habit of public discussion—not public listening. By this test the lecture as a form of public education must be judged.

"Academic friends continue to regard lightly correspondence instruction. Even when correspondence school instruction is carried on by reputable universities like the University of Wisconsin, the academic protest is heard both from within and without the university. There is an alleged cheapening, or a word more frequently used, a vulgarizing of knowledge.

"The proposition to give college credit toward the ordinary academic degree for correspondence work is still a preposterous idea to many. As a rule universities have looked askance at the correspondence school method of instruction and left it to be developed under commercial auspices. And despite the low educational standard of some of the correspondence schools and their obvious commercial method, the correspondence method is becoming rather rapidly acknowledged as legitimate and a very desirable and efficient method of instruction.

"The final answer to the scorn of the academic person and the doubts of others is the thousand upon thousands of students that are registered in the private correspondence schools of the country. One of these schools alone has students numbering in the hundred thousands. In the state of Wisconsin alone, with all the activities of the extension department of the University of Wisconsin there are upwards of 40,000 students, and in the city of Madison under the university itself there are 1200 students.

"The way that seems open to work out the correspondence work is through the traveling instructors. By periodic visits stimulating interest, explaining difficulties, showing relations, tying the instruction up with the daily work or the prospects of the student, the traveling instructor may succeed in carrying the student over the "plateaus" of discouragement, or laziness or indiffrence. Whether the traveling instructor is too great a cost is a matter for practical determination. When he belongs to a district organization the cost can be greatly reduced.

"The flexibility and the adaptability of the correspondence method to individual needs make it peculiarly fitted to the supplementary education side of university extension. At present this method is in a rudimentary state and needs conscious experimentation to determine how it may reach its very great possibilities.

"The organization of classes for groups of persons interested in the same subject is an obvious service that a university extension department may render. Conducting this work for professional or trade organizations as the University of Wisconsin does for an association of stationary engineers is a form of this service that is capable of further development.

"Conferences where special problems confront particular groups of individuals or general problems interest all citizens will be organized by the university extension department as the need becomes evident. But unfortunately the one thing people do not do at conferences is to confer. Conferences are usually used as 'get-acquainted' parties and a time to deliver set speeches. Both of these uses serve helpful purposes, and there ought to be added to them the practice of genuine conference. For this purpose it is proposed that papers should be supplied in advance and made the basis of careful study so that the meeting will be devoted to serious and thoughtful discussions of the problems. This, too, is a familiar form of service and needs no further elaboration now.

"The time is not long past since it was thought by college authorities that students must enter at the end of September and study through to June to get educational benefit from study or at least college credit. The annual idol was broken when semester courses were recognized and students were admitted at mid-year. The colleges of agriculture in particular have come to question any exclusive rights of either the year or semester as a unit of study. They have been giving, for example, a 14 weeks' winter dairying course, and a single week's farmer's course and a parallel course in homemaking for the farmer's wife.

"Instead of the education of the individual fitting into a particular time mould, the time element must be flexible enough to meet the individual needs. Courses of one week or five weeks or a year ought to be given as the educational needs of individuals or groups indicate. The part time student ought to be given as much consideration as the whole time student.

"The conference service outlined elsewhere provides for giving to secretaries of various clubs a week's course through discussion and an exchange of experience. If more discussion is desired, that, too, could be provided for in these short courses.

"A study would be made of the various 'closed seasons' or 'dull seasons' of the various classes of individuals whom the university extension department is planning to meet. A part but not all of vacation periods might be used for the same purpose.

"The short course is a valuable means for supplementing correspondence instruction. If plans could be worked out, that is, if there are a sufficient number of correspondence students, short courses of even a few days at the beginning and end of correspondence work would add greatly to the efficiency of such work and help solve its great problem."

Certain fundamentals which underlie the extension work are defined by the plan as follows:

"The purpose of state activity in this field is to stipulate and reënforce local and individual initiative, local and individual planning, local and individual programs and local and individual activity. Such a view of state activity enables one to formulate certain fundamental rules of conduct:

"That it shall correlate present efforts to the same ends.

"That it shall show existing agencies new opportunties for service.

"That it shall not do any work that any other agency is equipped to do and is doing with the best social results.

"That it shall help the local community or group to organize its own work, particularly its quasi-public work.

"That it shall stimulate permanent community organizations to focus consciousness of local problems.

"That, through cooperative arrangements, it shall work through local organizations, particularly local government.

"In its work to meet individual needs the formulation of rules of conduct is not necessary. It must aim to satisfy these individual needs."

After advocating a planning department that will arrange for an intelligent handling of the extension work in advance, the plan points to the numerous community organizations which may be made channels for the extension work, thus minimizing duplication of effort.

"The number of community organizations are legion," says the plan. "Chambers of commerce, boards of trade, women's clubs, municipal leagues, city clubs, civil service reform associations, parents' clubs, school alumni associations, labor unions, etc. All are potential factors for the betterment of the community. An extension department ought to have their coöperation and has but to make recommendation to secure it.

"Many of these civic organizations have paid secretaries. These men have in many places developed a remarkable aptness for their jobs. And from the viewpoint of the extension department they are in a strategic social position, short courses once or twice a year emphasizing new developments in their field and giving foundation work in municipal and state government, in statistics, in the social sciences, etc., should be given.

"The people have to have an institutional expression of their community life. In our communities there are two possible institutions that might serve—the school and the library. Because of the existence of schools everywhere the movement for a community center has fixed upon it. It would be helpful to have definite community organizations with the school house as the meeting place."

Emphasis is laid in the plan on the need of supplementary education not only for minors but also for older persons desiring a change of vocation and for those desiring to be foremen, superintendents, executives, administrators, etc.

Continuing, the plan outlines a way of dividing the extension department into divisions each to take care of a natural section of the work.

It is stated that the plan was arranged with a view to its adoption by states which have no state universities at present.

In conclusion, the plan points out the need of publicity in order that all may know of the advantages of the extension service. "Many social service institutions with splendid facilities for doing things," it states, "are working on a 25 or 50 per cent basis because of their failure to make known the things they were ready to do. The people who would have called on them did not know either of their existence or of their service. Carrying the university or anything else to the people is a difficult thing if the people are not informed as to the services the university extension division may render and how they may secure them. In short, a plan of educational publicity is an integral part of the work of a social service institution like a university extension division."

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REAL ESTATE MEN PLAN CLAMBAKE FOR GOVERNORS

The board of directors of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange have completed plans for entertainment of the governors who will be the guests of Massachusetts during the coming week.

The exchange function on the afternoon and evening of Friday, which will constitute the final feature of the week's program, will take the form of an old-fashioned New England clambake, as calculated to afford the visiting governors, especially those from the South and West, novel entertainment.

The exchange has chartered for its exclusive use the steamer Rose Standish which will convey to Pemberton Point the official party, including the governors and their ladies, members of the exchange with ladies, and invited guests.

The governors with the members of their party will become the guests of the exchange at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. The distinguished visitors will be taken by automobile to Commonwealth pier, and there will be received by the directors of the port of Boston, likewise guests of the exchange, who will outline to the visitors the proposed development of the port of Boston, explaining the projected dry dock and escorting them to the fish pier.

Meanwhile, the members of the exchange with their personal guests, will embark upon the steamer Rose Standish, at Rowe's wharf. The gates to the Standish's berth at the wharf will be closed at 4:15 p. m., and it will be necessary for holders of tickets to be aboard before that hour. Promptly at 4:15 the steamer will proceed to Commonwealth pier, there to receive the governors and official party. Those already on board the steamer will not be permitted to disembark at the Commonwealth pier, it being the fixed purpose of the executive committee to insure the comfort and convenience of Massachusetts' distinguished guests.

Leaving Commonwealth pier a tour of Boston harbor will be enjoyed, the destination being Pemberton point, where on the grounds of the Hotel Pemberton a clambake will be found to be in process.

The guests of the exchange will be extended the courtesy of the Hotel Pemberton and the Inn. Personal aides will be provided for each Governor, and the comfort of the guests has been safeguarded to the last detail.

Teel's great band will furnish music. John J. Martin, president of the exchange, will preside as toastmaster, and at the conclusion of the clambake there will be addresses by distinguished governors, the list of whom will be announced later.

The Massachusetts Exchange, the publication of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, will publish a special number inscribed to the governors. For each of the ladies of the function most attractive and appropriate souvenirs will be provided.

At the conclusion of the clambake and speaking the party will take the chartered steamer back to Boston, where at Rowe's wharf the visitors will be met with automobiles in which they will be taken to their hotels and stopping places.

The directors of the exchange, the executive committee, and the sub-committees will hold daily sessions this week and it is the purpose of the organization to consumate the week's entertainment to the governors with a function so novel and so warm in its New England hospitality, as to permit the visitors never to forget Boston, Massachusetts and New England.

Because of the size of the official party, the number of tickets available is limited and the demand is taxing the committees to the utmost

COUNCILOR HAM ANNOUNCES HE IS FOR PROHIBITION

Candidate for Republican Nomination for Lieutenant-Governor Severely Criticizes Liberty League Attitude in a Statement

An answer to the Trades Union Liberty League's statement that it will mark for defeat any candidate who favors prohibition has been made by Councilor Guy A. Ham of Milton, a candidate for the Republication nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Ham states that he favors prohibition and believes, moreover, that the voters of the commonwealth will not consent to the efforts of the liquor traffic to have elected to office only such candidates as are friendly to the traffic.

The league was recently organized by labor leaders connected with unions affiliated with the liquor traffic to oppose the prohibition movement. It recently invited the leading candidates, Mr. Ham included, to speak at a rally to be held in Faneuil hall, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 29.

Mr. Ham's reply is in part as follows:

"I observe you state that all candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor who are known to favor prohibition are to be visited with your displeasure and that you propose to exert your influence to defeat them at the primaries and at election.

"I believe in prohibition. I believe your fears as to the injurious effects which would result to labor from the enactment of prohibition laws are entirely ungrounded and I believe that labor would be one of the first to observe its beneficial results. The liquor interests pay a smaller percentage of their receipts to their employees than do the men engaged in any other line of manufacture. The money expended for liquor would revert to other channels and be used to manufacture and purchase commodities which would be beneficial to our people and would not decrease their efficiency. At the present time the commonwealth is obliged to expend $2 as a result of the maintenance of the liquor traffic to every dollar which it receives in return in the form of revenue. This is not true of any other industry or manufacturing enterprise and would not be tolerated on the part of any other interest in Massachusetts today.

"I observe in your communication that anyone who entertains these views will be marked for defeat at the polls. In other words, no matter what a man's qualifications may be as to other questions of great public moment, no matter how favorably disposed he may be to beneficial and remedial labor legislation, these considerations are to have no weight with you and unless he will pledge fealty and subservience to the liquor interests of the commonwealth, he is to be marked for political extinction.

"You have presumed to adopt the title of "Liberty League." Nothing could be more tyrannical than the demand which you make that our public officials must surrender their honest and conscientious convictions and coincide with you upon one issue and one issue alone.

In a statement made public today relating to communications recently sent broadcast in the interest of Lieutenant-Governor Cushing for the Republican nomination for Governor, William Shaw, the Prohibition candidate criticizes Mr. Cushing for making a political issue of the movement to amend the Massachusetts constitution so as to prohibit public appropriations for sectarian purposes.

Mr. Shaw himself states that he opposes such appropriations, but considers that there is not a sufficient demand for them to warrant a constitutional amendment.

Chairman Herman Hormel of the Republican city committee charges in a public statement that nomination papers filed for William H. Macdonald, Republican candidate for sheriff, and for Sheriff John Quinn, the Democratic candidate, have been tampered with. Mr. Hormel says that he has found evidences that the party designations have been altered on some papers.

He plans to ask for an inquiry on the matter in the municipal court, and has sent a letter to Secertary of State Langtry asking that a record be kept of the persons who handle the papers and those who have evidenced an interest in them.

The candidacy of Calvin Coolidge for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor is formally indorsed by F. W. Stearns of R. H. Stearns Company, in a letter to Mr. Coolidge, made public today.

Former Governor Foss is scheduled to make his initial speech of the campaign at the outing of the Everett Republican Club, to be held at the Hotel Brenton, Bass Point, Nahant, Aug. 28, according to announcement by members of the outing committee.

Mr. Foss has declared in favor of Mr. Ham for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

CONFERENCE LEADER TO SPEAK

Edward A. Fitzpatrick, secretary of the National Conference on Universities and Public Service, Bert Williams, former mayor of Ashland and now internal revenue collector of Madison Wise, and Mrs. Susan FitzGerald, secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, are scheduled to speak at the open air suffrage rally on Boston Common tomorrow night under the direction of the Massachusetts Political Equality Union. Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer will preside.

TUBE TRAINS MAY RUN IN JULY, 1917 TO DORCHESTER

(Continued from page one)

commissioners as one of the many benefits of the extension, and a solution of a traffic problem that has long and unsuccessfully been studied. One plan even called for an expensive arcade, and another for a two-story sidewalk.

The walk taken by many business men from Washington street through Avon and Essex streets to Dewey square will also be obviated by the extension, for they can reach the trains to the South station either via the Tremont street subway to Park street or via the Washington street tunnel to South station, proceeding then on the trains that come from Harvard square every three minutes.

When the Dorchester tunnel is placed in operation it is to bear the same relation to the districts around Dorchester, with its terminal at Andrew square, that Harvard square terminal of the Cambridge subway bears to the city of Cambridge and points beyond.

Upon the same basis of conjecture, the Dorchester tube trains will make the run from Andrew square to South station in three minutes, to Washington station in six minutes, to Park street in seven minutes, making the probable time between Andrew square and Harvard square 15 minutes by the underground route.

The seeming loss of time in the short run between South station and Washington station arises from the addition of one minute allowance for loading and unloading at these stations. The length of the Cambridge subway, as the tube is known from Harvard square to Park street, is about three and one third miles. The approximate mileage of the Dorchester tube from Park street to Andrew square is two and one fifth miles.

So quietly has the Boston transit commission proceeded with its plans few persons outside the contractors and a few street railway officials are aware that section E of the tube, which runs for 3000 feet under Fort Point channel, is almost as great an engineering feat in itself as the building of the under water part of the East Boston tunnel.

Nor are many persons outside engineering circles aware of the obstacles overcome in the construction of section D, the part under Dewey square, now nearly completed by the Hugh Nawn Contracting Company. Since August, 1914, when this section was begun, teams, electric cars, automobiles and foot passengers have crossed the square on the plank floor, which formed the roof for the mining operations going on beneath.

Here were encountered the most trying conditions in the history of subway building in Boston, engineers say. Dewey square is crossed by hundreds of persons every minute. The street cars and automobiles form a steady procession. Added to this enormous weight provision had to be made for the support on this wooden roof of the trains of the Union Freight Company. Finally new foundations of concrete had to be made for the elevated structure posts, each of which carries, it is estimated, a weight of 250 tons.

The square was a network of sewer, water and gas mains, electric light, telephone and telegraph wire conduits. All these had to be cut, rebuilt and relocated, some below the bed of the tube, some along the side and some above the roof.

Now practically the whole of this section is finished, only a little excavating remaining to be done at the Ft. Point channel end. The rough concrete work is almost ready for the plaster and tile work, bids for which are spon to be advertised by the Boston transit commission, after which the station will be ready for the finishing touches provided by the Elevated in the shape of metal fare booths, railings and other service furnishings.

It is possible that connection with the South terminal will be effected by means of incline passage ways, making it unnecessary for passengers to go out of doors in going to and from the steam trains, from the platforms of the tube trains.

Section D is to cost $650,000 and with section E is being constructed under the supervision of S. D. Emerson, assistant engineer, in charge for the Boston transit commission, to solve field problems and to inspect the work of the contractors to make sure that it is up to specifications.

Workmen today are putting the stone pavement back in Dewey square and the last of the hoisting engines and derricks will be taken away within a few days.

Section E, which is wholly beneath Ft. Point channel, is being done under contract let to the Patrick McGovern Company of New York and Boston, expert under-water tunnelers who have done much important work in New York state and New Jersey.

This company has an elaborate storage yard and working plant in an old coal yard at West First street and Dorchester avenue, including water facilities, electrical generators, air compressors, blacksmith and machine shops, and shower baths and club rooms with lockers for the men.

This equipment, together with a miniature elevated railway, upon which little cars carrying the excavated material to the other side of the dock for dumping into scows, which are towed to sea as fast as they are filled, is the only visible activity of the force of 800 men, that is at work on the job, carrying on the work without stop day or night, in three eight hour shifts.

All the work is being done from a shaft 60 feet deep, 45 feet wide and 70 feet long, and already the double tunnel has been pushd 400 feet toward the center of the channel. Between the channel bottom and the roof of the tube remains 15 feet of earth. The work is being carried on under compressed air registering 15 pounds to the square inch. Just behind the huge steel shield 15 miners are steadily working on three levels, picking down the earth, which is shoveled into little cars to be taken to the open shaft by electric locomotives.

Behind the diggers work the carpenters framing in the arch of the tube, which is held to shape when the concrete is poured in by a steel form. All the men who work under the conditions of compressed air are highly paid, and the conditions of their trade require that they shall be strictly temperate. A. A. Cohill is chief engineer in charge of this section for the contractors.

The two sections of the tube are separated by an earth cone 10 feet thick at the top, 20 feet thick at the base, as additional support for the room of the tunnel. All the wood used is waterproofed, as it becomes part of the permanent structure. It requires 10 days for the concrete to harden.

In each of the sections under construction there is a detail of five engineers employed by the Boston transit commission for each workers' shift to map out each detail of the work as it comes out and check up the contract work.

Sections F and G are to be advertised shortly. They extend from West First street to the corner of Dorchester street and Old Colony avenue. Section H extends from this point 2200 feet up Dorchester avenue, and is now under construction, on the open cut method of work. T. A. Gillespie Company of New York and Boston are doing this work, and have it already nearly half done, working from both ends by means of a cable way and shovel method of excavation.

This section is to cost $550,000 and is being constructed by means of the most modern devices for this kind of work. The shorings are driven in by compressed air, and the concrete semi-cylindrical tunnel is poured in solid sections upon the top of an armor steel mold, that is pushed along as fast as each mass of concrete hardens. Upwards of 500 men are at work on this section. The job calls for 23,000 cubic yards of concrete and the removal of 87,000 cubic yards of material. The tunnel walls and roof are 2½ feet thick. R. B. Farwell, assistant engineer of the Boston transit commission, is supervising the construction of this section.

Section J is to begin at Woodward street and include the Andrew square terminal, which the Boston transit commission has already mapped out in mass. This terminal is to take care of many lines of Dorchester, Milton, Ashmont and Neponset cars, as Harvard square terminal of the Cambridge subway takes care of many lines from districts beyond.

No detailed drawings of section J will be made, probably, until the Boston transit commission learns what the attitude of the next Legislature is to be toward the bills to be introduced by representatives from the Dorchester district, aimed to authorize the extension of the Dorchester tunnel to Upham's Corner, which some persons claim, is a more centrally located spot for the terminal.

Whether the Dorchester tube terminal is finally located at Andrew square, as now authorized, or at Uphams Corner, according to the latest proposal, street railway men say that the opening of this tube will take care of many lines now running to Dudley street elevated station and thus relieve for many years to come the congestion that now exists there. To relieve this congestion temporarily the Boston Elevated railway has drawn plans for changing Egleston square into a prepayment area and terminal of two levels and these plans await only the approval of the public service commission, following hearings next month, to be put into effect.

GOVERNORS ARE ARRIVING HERE FOR CONFERENCE

(Continued from page four)

held in your city and in the enjoyment of the hospitality of the people of Boston and Massachusetts, as well as the meetings previously held by the governors' conference, can hardly be overestimated. Our nation is composed of nearly half a hundred states, each a sovereign in itself except so far as it has delegated power and sovereignty to the national government.

"The states, although representing the same people—the people of the United States—for the federal and the state governments are the agencies of the same people—have proceeded without sufficient knowledge of each other's methods of administration and of the results of legislation enacted."

ENTRANCE ON EAST SIDE

Persons desiring to attend the sessions of the Conference of Universities and Public Service to be held four days beginning tomorrow at the State House will enter the State House on the east side entrance facing Ashburton place, according to instructions issued this morning from the office of the sergeant-at-arms. The sessions will be held in room 431.

LUNCHEON OPENS THE PROGRAM FOR WOMEN OF PARTY

Beginning with a get-acquainted luncheon, tendered to the 35 women who are expected in the visiting governors' parties on Tuesday afternoon by the Misses Walsh, sisters of Governor Walsh of Massachusetts, the program for the remainder of the week is as full of entertainment as that planned for the governors. Following the luncheon there will be an automobile trip along the south shore and at six o'clock the party will be the guests of a Cambridge committee for dinner. They will take part in the public reception in the hall of flags in the State House in the evening.

Automobiles will be placed at the disposal of the governors' ladies Wednesday morning for shopping tours and at one o'clock they will join the governors to witness the battleship review, then take an automobile trip along the North Shore ending with luncheon at the summer home of Mrs. Quincy Shaw at Prides Crossing.

On Thursday morning a historical tour of Boston will be made, followed at 11 o'clock by a reception in Faneuil hall, and at 11:45 o'clock by a luncheon at the Women's City Club, to be presided over by the president, Mrs. Helen Storrow. After the luncheon the ladies will be escorted to the wooden stand to be erected in front of the State House so they may review the parade. At the conclusion of the mobilization they will go to the Copley-Plaza for a short rest, before starting for Waltham to witness the river carnival. The ladies will have an automobile ride Friday morning to Concord and Lexington. They will return to Boston in time to enjoy the noon-day luncheon at the Boston City Club. In the evening they will be the guests of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

The Forty-Eighth Street theater in New York will be opened on Sept. 13 with a new American play by Charles Kenyon, author of "Kindling."

"Ruggles of Red Gap," the stage version of the story by Harry Leon Wilson, dramatized by Harrison Rhodes, will be brought out by William A. Brady in Wilmington, Del., Sept. 14. The part of Ruggles, an English man servant on whose experiences in a western town in America the comedy of the play is based, will be taken by Ralph Herz. The piece will bring Lawrence D'Orsay back to the legitimate stage in the part of the Honorable George.

The first of the cycle of photo dramas based on the life of Abraham Lincoln will soon be released by the Charter Features Corporation. It will tell of pioneer day incidents in the careers of Daniel Boone and his friend, Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the President. The Lincoln impersonation by Benjamin Chapin, who is featured in this cycle, is widely known and praised. The writer remembers approaching Gen. O. O. Howard just after he had seen the Chapin impersonation for the first time. General Howard had been a personal friend of Lincoln and for that reason his opinion of Mr. Chapin's work was valuable. This opinion was not expressed in words, but in tears. Other friends of Lincoln have indorsed the Chapin work, and it is said that the Lincoln cycle will possess considerable biographical and educational value.

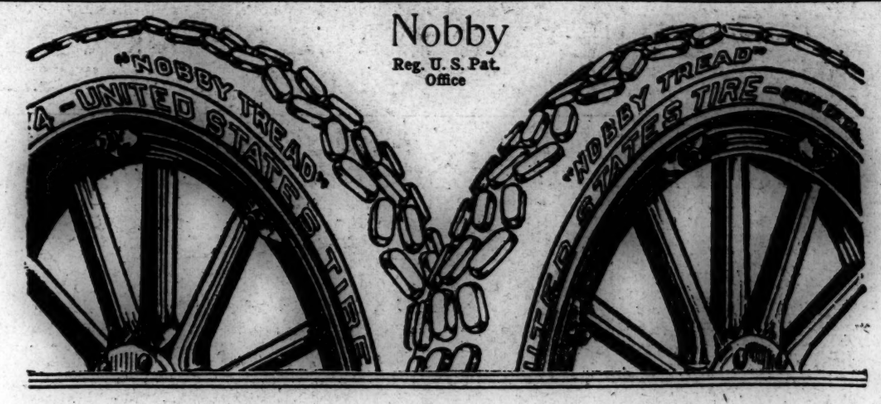
Robert Edeson and Charlotte Walker are to appear in "The Silver King," a melodrama by Henry Arthur Jones and Henry Herman, which has been revived frequently in London.

The company that will appear in "Grumpy" with Cyril Maude in the Empire theater for a short season beginning Sept. 13, will arrive on Sunday on the St. Louis. Mr. Maude, who is in Scotland, will follow the next week.

Labor day the York theater, New York, which John Cort has taken under his management, will begin its regime as a neighborhood theater with "The Natural Law."

Walker Whiteside will begin his tour in a dramatization of W. B. Maxwell's "The Ragged Messenger" in the Teck theater, Buffalo, on Aug. 30.

David Bispham will appear again in vaudeville in September before the production of the Beethoven play, "Adelaide," in which he will be seen in a series of special performances in the Harris theater in October.



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GEN. OBREGON REPLIES TO THE APPEAL OF U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—General Alvaro Obregon has replied to the Pan-American appeal for reconciliation of Mexican factions by saying that his chief, General Carranza, is the only one authorized to speak on the subject. As General Obregon is Carranza's principal military leader, his reply is regarded as important inasmuch as it is known that the American government has been anxious to know what would be this general's attitude.

According to the translation made public Saturday by the Carranza agency General Obregon's reply addressed to the American consul at San Luis Potosi is in part as follows:

"You may answer in my name the above mentioned gentlemen (the signers of the appeal) that I am transmitting their note to citizen Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the Constitutionalist army and pository of the executive power of Mexico, the only person in this republic invested with the power to represent the nation since the assassination of Francisco I. Madero and Jose M. Pino Suarez, President and vice-president of the republic of Mexico, all of us Mexicans having reposed in him our confidence when we were forced to rise in arms.

"We are disposed to support him until the country is completely pacified and a strictly democratic government is established."

Expressing his opinion of the appeal General Obregon says that the signers were "in ignorance of the solidarity of our movement" and claims that the Carranza army numbers 150,000 men and controls nine-tenths of the Republic. He intimates that if the American republics really desire to aid Mexico they should recognize the Carranza government.

W. J. BRYAN GIVES VIEWS ON SAFE COURSE FOR U. S.

CHICAGO—William J. Bryan, former secretary of state, here Sunday, gave out the following signed statement:

"I have read the editorial opinions concerning the sinking of the Arabic as those opinions were reproduced in Saturday morning's papers, but they seem to me to avoid the most important question.

"The real question is not whether American citizens have, under international law, a right to travel through the danger zone on the ships of belligerent nations. That is admitted.

"The question just now is whether an American citizen should put his convenience or even his rights above his nation's welfare. If American citizens refuse to consider their own safety or the safety of the nation, then a second question arises, namely, whether the government should permit a few persons to drag the country into this unparalleled war.

AMUSEMENTS

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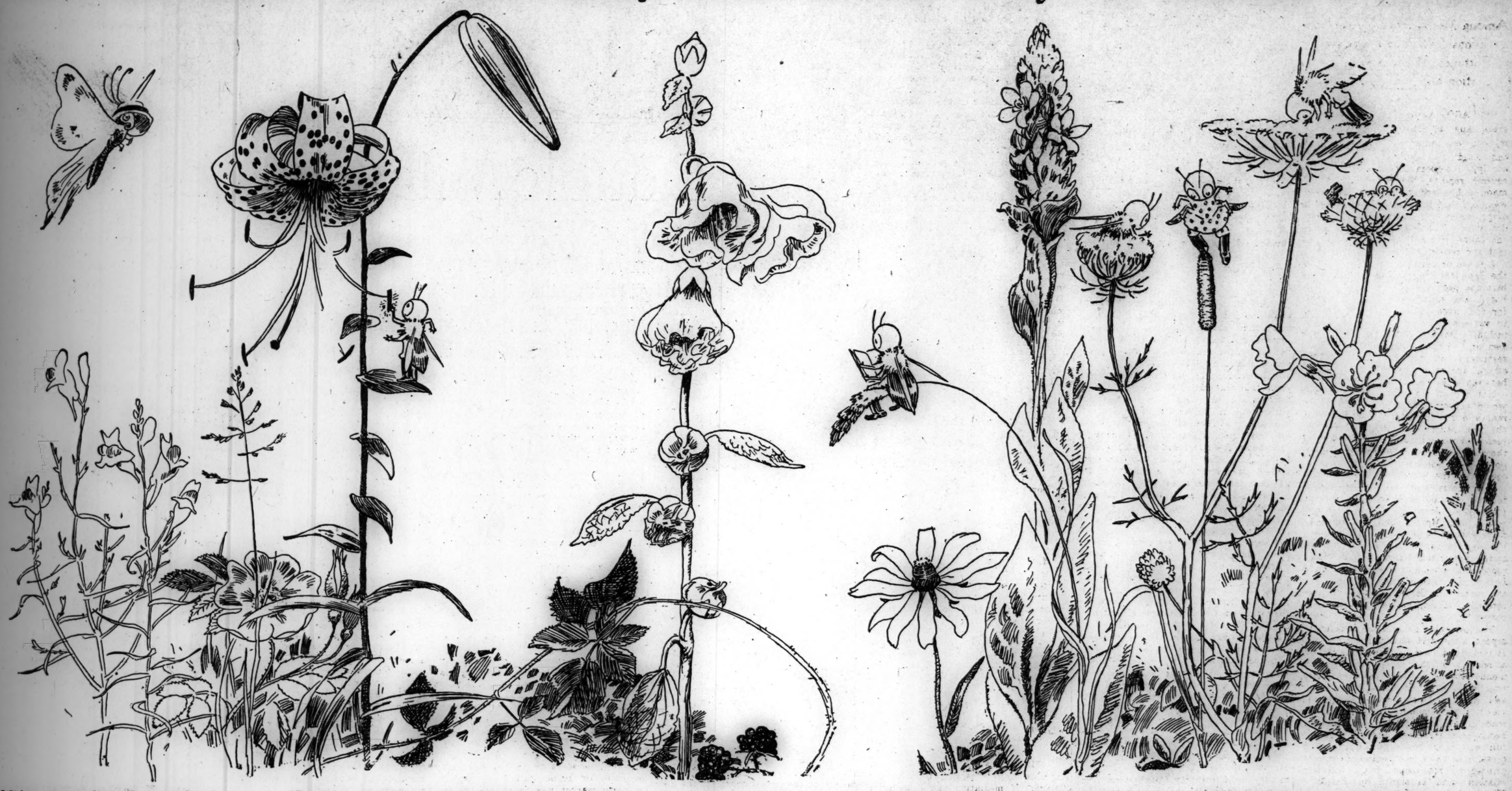
THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Learned Sam Tutors the Busy Bees on the Ways of Certain Flowers



Midsummer meadows allure us today,
Where the bees are all busy, though seeming in play;
They're learning the nature of flow'r-seed and stem,
With Sam, as the learned one, tutoring them.

Biff and Baff, in the nests that the Carrot-flowers make,
Are trying the cradles, though both are awake.
The heads dry, and curl into curious cones
And bees often use them for summertime homes.

But Sally, who's poised on the grass top, now says,
That the carrot is lace, which queen Annie displays;
She's washed it and hung it to dry in a ring,
Sim, turning a somersault, says he's the king.

That's Butter-and-eggs at the left, merry fellow,
With delicate blossoms of orange and yellow;
The bees call it toad-flax, in honor of Toad,
A good friend of theirs, who lives down in the road.

The plant at the right's Evening Primrose, who lights
Her lamps just at sunset and blossoms o' nights.
To night-moths, with trunks like a big L. F. Ant,
Alone this shy flow'r her hid honey will grant.

The mullein that stands ever stately and tall
Has a head like a candle, flowers yellow and small;
The Romans dipped mulleins in suet, and made
Good candles for torches to light a parade.

That's gay black-eyed Sue in the grasses, low down;
Bright orange her frill, and her eye is red-brown;
But if you would see a real shiny black eye,
Just look for black berries,—and then make a pie.

Miss Holly-hock here? Then she's just run away,
She's called "an escape," and that's really a stray;
Sometimes in the fields, garden beauties have smiled,
They crept 'neath the fence and like children "ran wild."

The tall Tiger Lily scares silly Miss Flutter,
Says Buzz, "See how tame he is" (hearing her sputter).
"Come stroke him and hear him, he purrs like a cat!"
(It's really Buzz humming, of course we know that.)

Queen Rose in the grasses is blushing deep red,
The bright sun of August has tanned her, 'tis said;
But maybe she blushes because it so tried her
That a plant should sell butter and eggs close beside her.

Use of Signals in the Game of Football

In making up a set of football signals, the coach or captain should remember these points: they should be easy for the team to understand, hard for opponents to learn, and flexible enough to cover new plays. Two systems are commonly used: to number each play, and to number each player.

If each play is numbered, a few days of practice will make the team familiar with the signals. For example, "1" may mean left halfback round right end; "2," right halfback round left end. New plays should be numbered in the order in which they are developed. The position of the signal number, in the series that the quarterback calls, may be changed occasionally. The signal number seldom comes first in the series. Sometimes it is the second number, or it may follow the first uneven number, or some given number. The signal should never be so complicated that it confuses the players, and prevents the plays from being run off quickly and smoothly.

The system of numbering each player is even simpler for the team, and harder for the opponents to grasp, says a writer for the Youths Companion. Generally, the players on the left are given odd numbers, those on the right even numbers. The signal is then a double number, the first digit indicating who is to take the ball, the second, where he is to go. Suppose the fullback is 1; left halfback 3, right halfback 2, quarterback 4, left end 5, left tackle 3, left guard 1, right guard 2, right tackle 4, right end 6. The openings in the line are usually understood to be inside the man whose signal is given, that is, nearer the center. Round right end may be 8, round left end, 7.

The signal 19-27-32 would then mean right halfback round left end; 23-48-72 would mean quarterback round right end; 17-11-24, fullback between left guard and center.

When the play is to be from a kick formation, use for the first number a multiple of some number, say 11. Odd multiples may indicate punts; even multiples, drop kicks. A "fake" kick may be indicated by giving such a signal as 64-78-14. This system may be expanded without confusion to include every conceivable play.

Good gains can often be made by giving only one signal for a series of plays. For example, the repetition of a multiple of 11, such as 22-22-19, may indicate three plays: right half through right tackle, fullback through left guard, left half round right end. The second play of the series should be started without any signal as soon as the teams line up after the first play; then quickly the third play, without signal.

The advantage of such a series is in the rapidity with which the plays follow one another, and the consequent unpreparedness of the opponents. A series should not be used too often, for the players on the defense soon learn to watch for quick plays. One of them may prevent the plays from being started by purposely remaining off side until his team is lined up. Of course he may be penalized, but officials seldom permit the ball to be put into play if any player is plainly off side.

A series of plays at the beginning of each period may be run through without any signal. The first time his side gets the ball, the quarterback may remind his players that a series is coming by calling "Line up," or "Play ball." Whether the series in one period is successful or not, the series at the opening of the next should be different. Often the first play after bringing in the ball from "out of bounds" may be started without any signal. The players may be told that when the ball is brought in from the left side line, the left halfback will be sent around right end; when it is brought in from the right, the right halfback will be sent through center.

Sometimes in addition to the signal for the formation a "starting signal" is given; that is, a signal for the center to pass the ball and for the linemen to charge. This is generally a single number, such as 5, irregularly placed in a meaningless series that follows the formation signal. The quarterback may call 19-23-74—the formation signal; 3-4-2-7-5—the starting signal.

It is supposed that a starting signal enables the entire team to get into motion at once, but experience shows that this does not always happen. A player acts more quickly by sight than by hearing. Moreover, the center may not pass the ball instantly, and in that case the charging linemen will probably be off side.

As the rules require that the ball be held on the ground in front of the center, not between his legs, all can easily see it. If every player watches the ball as he should, no starting signal will be needed, except the movement of the ball. The quarterback should in some way let the center know when to pass the ball, but that he can do by opening his closed hands, or by a touch of his knee.

Do not waste time trying to learn your opponents' signals. It is unsportsmanlike, to begin with, and it is doubtful whether knowing them would help you. If a team has learned the signals of its rivals, its members will "play for signals"; that is, prepare to meet the play that they think the signal calls for. But an alert quarterback may notice their preparation, and, although he may carry out the play, he will change his manner of running it, or the formation of the interference in such a way as to make the knowledge worthless. He may also change the signals or make false starts, and your players are then likely to become confused, and consequently to get off side or out of the play.

The best way is to prepare your men to judge an opponent's play the instant it starts, and to be ready for any emergencies. As one successful coach has said, "When the other side has the ball, use your eyes, not your ears."

In Use Over a Century

The Erudition schoolhouse of Bath, Me., built in 1794, has been used continuously as a school ever since, according to the Youths Companion. Is there any other public school building in New England that has been in use for 120 years? The Erudition schoolhouse was the first public building in Bath. Joseph Sewall, the man who built it, belonged to a family that was prominent even before his time in the shipbuilding industry and in public affairs in Maine, and that has continued prominent down to the present day.

The year when the schoolhouse was built was a full quarter century before Maine came into the Union as a state, and was the same year in which the General Court of Massachusetts chartered Bowdoin College at Brunswick, a few miles away. In earlier years, the people of Bath often used the little structure for religious and commemorative services, as well as for a school. It was there that they gathered in February, 1800, to honor the memory of Washington. The building, rich in traditions of beloved teachers and of pupils who have become famous, bids fair to remain in use for many years to come.

In Short Meter

Blow,
Wind,
Blow,
And go,
Mill,
Go!
That the Water
May Flow
And the Wheel
Go 'Round,
And the Flour
Be Ground.
—Minneapolis Journal.

California in Spring

There is no more satisfying journey into the very heart of spring than the short trip from San Francisco through the valley of Santa Clara when the orchards are in bloom.

For three weeks late in March and early in April this blessed vale, a little more than an hour's ride from the Golden Gate, is changed into a white bower. On a million trees every branch, twig and twiglet vanishes utterly, is covered from end to end with masses of white leaves enclosing hearts of faint pink. Against the dark wall of the encircling hills the endless rows of blossoming trees stand out in brilliant, odorous splendor, and over the entire valley the hum of the busy bees lies like the distant droning of a thresher.

In the valley of Santa Clara they have a blossom festival. It is a movable feast, depending upon the wind and weather. Like cherry blossom time in Japan, the blossom festival of Santa Clara is worth going far to see. A ride through the white orchards by train, trolley or motor will become one of the most cherished memories the visitor takes home from the grand tour of the Pacific coast.

Japan's cherry blossoms are food merely for the esthetic sense; they produce nothing worth eating; yet the splendor of Santa Clara's blossom festival is not affected because the blossoms by and by turn into the world's finest prunes, apricots and almonds.—National Magazine.

First Year in College

When you enter college in the fall, remember the sound advice that a wise college president has offered to such as you. "Follow the preparatory-school rules for the first year," he says. "Keep up the momentum that the school has given you, rather than take advantage of your new liberty all at once. Watch the upper-class men. See how they have improved, or abused, the freedom of the college life and the opportunities at the college, and then deliberately make up your mind what kind of man you want to be."—Youths Companion.

Last of Vast Empire

Of all the vast North American empire over which France ruled until the fall of Quebec in 1759, only the little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, south of Newfoundland, remain in its possession. Now Newfoundland hears that in return for certain fishing privileges the French government is willing to turn those islands over to Great Britain. Of late years the islands have not prospered.—Youths Companion.

Junior League Has Helped Make a Clean City

A bit of waste paper flying about in a street led Mrs. Edith W. Pierce of Philadelphia to begin the organization of the greatest class in practical civics in the world, a class in which it is now the aim to enroll the majority of the 160,000 school children of the Quaker City, says the Modern Priscilla.

In many of the public schools of Philadelphia, there was an organization called the League of Good Citizenship, which was really a junior branch of the civic club. Through this organization and others, among them the Home and School League, the interest of the children was aroused. This concreted in the formation of the Junior Sanitation League, which, because of the great enthusiasm aroused, in almost no time had 10,000 members, both boys and girls, actively engaged in fighting the battle of order and sanitation throughout Philadelphia. Each member of the league was given the imposing title of "Junior Sanitary Inspector," which seemed to be a much broader and more comprehensive title than "Junior Street Inspector," which was first thought of.

This league is now rounding out its first twelve-month of existence, and still increasing in membership daily.

When a new corps of volunteer inspectors is formed, each volunteer, after doing a certain amount of work, as an earnest of good intentions, in civic activity, is provided with a "badge of authority," bearing the seal of the city, and the words, "For Clean Philadelphia Streets."

The first obligation of the inspectors is to observe strictly the rules which it is their duty to enforce upon others. They must not throw trash upon the street. They must remind others of their thoughtlessness when they do so, and they must "Pitch in and clean up" whenever a street or public place is unusually littered.

It has been found that this training very generally increases the powers of observation of the children in all things, makes them sit up and take notice of what is going on in their own neighborhood, and has had a most powerful influence in bettering their living conditions at home and abroad, as well as those of their neighbors.

Every one of the youthful inspectors is provided with a booklet of "Instructions for Volunteer Inspectors," which states in simple language, all the rules of the highway bureau, with regard to the disposition of garbage, rubbish, ashes, old rags, and papers, and similar refuse of the household; and the inspectors must watch that these rules are obeyed by residents in their district. They are also informed of the rules to be observed by employees of the bureau of highways, and requested to report any breach of discipline or duty on the part of an employee, which may come to their notice.

So that this work may be done in a thoroughly systematic manner, the children are furnished blank form cards, on which to make out their reports, which must be accurately done, or they are returned to the inspectors for correction. These cards have been carefully thought out and, when properly filled, are remarkably complete records.

To teach the children the value of system in civic affairs, and in order that their card reports may properly and promptly reach headquarters, where they are at once indexed and placed on file, the Junior Sanitation League has been organized for greater efficiency into five squads, covering different sections of the city. Each of these squads has a supervisor elected from their own ranks, who assigns the children to their duties, supplies them with fresh cards, helps to keep up their interest, and sees that reports are regularly and correctly made by every inspector in his section. These reports he forwards to the president of the league, from whom they daily reach Mrs. Pierce. Thus it is possible for the municipal authorities, without leaving the city hall, to comb the town every 24 hours, and in a few moments, tell as to the clean or unclean street conditions, in any one as well as every section.

The result is that Philadelphia is now, for the first time in its history, a clean and thoroughly sanitary city.

EXCHANGING PACKAGES AT A PARTY

We had a lot of fun at a "swap party" recently. The five guests were asked to bring a swap package and each one wrapped his or her package so that no one could tell what it was, says the Chicago Herald. They "swapped" till a bell rang, and then each one opened his or her package and found out how deceived they had been by the feel of the packages. Then we passed envelopes containing the letters in "swap party" and asked them to make something out of them (we found out beforehand that nothing but "swap party" could be made out of those letters).

Then folders were passed with pencils attached and each one was to see how many words he could make out of the letters in "swap party"—just as we used to do with "George Washington" in school.

Another game which could be used would be to have the guests sit in a circle and let some one begin the game by saying the first word of a sentence, the word to begin with "S," as Sam; the next to use "W" to begin his word, as "was"; the next "A," as "at"; the next "P," as "play." If the next player can think of nothing beginning with "P" to carry on the sentence with it will be all right for him to start a new sentence, as "Sam is at play" is a sentence in itself. He could say "Pretty," the next "Anna," next "ran," next "to," next "Yvonne," the next (beginning over) "saying," next "we," etc., till the sentence "Pretty Anna ran to Yvonne saying we," etc., is finished.

Some children have found that modeling in a special dough is lots of fun and cool as well, says a writer for the Philadelphia North American. The dough is made by taking a cupful of cornstarch, half a cup of salt and one teaspoonful of gum arabic, mixing them together thoroughly, and then pouring enough boiling water over them to make a stiff dough. Turn this out on a board over which a little starch and salt have been sprinkled, and you will be able to fashion it into whatever objects you desire. The more it is worked, the better dough it becomes. If an especially good model is made, it can be put in the oven and baked hard, so that it is a permanent souvenir. All sorts of things, animals, flowers, heads, dishes, vases, figures, etc., can be fashioned with just a little experimenting.

Cream Coconut Candy

One cupful granulated sugar, 1 cupful powdered sugar, 1 cupful cream, 1 cupful grated coconut, 1 tablespoonful glucose. Add the coconut after the candy has cooked until it forms a ball in water; flavor with vanilla and beat briskly till it creams, then drop in little cakes on oiled paper. Pink or green fruit-coloring may be used to tint portions of the candy.—Pictorial Review.

Little Problem

184. How far, in an ordinary state of the atmosphere, would the peak of Mt. Washington be visible, if the person were at sea level, and the peak, in round numbers, was 6200 feet high?

Answer to Little Problem No. 183—Merchant should remit $1545.

BOARD REPORTS ON LABOR AND INDUSTRY IN U. S.

Among Methods to Improve Conditions Laws for Reduction of Fortunes, Welfare Funds, Education and Arbitration Urged

CHICAGO—Authorized by act of Congress Aug. 23, 1912, the federal commission on industrial relations, which completed its work in Chicago recently, incorporated its findings in several reports, the first of which is made public today. The investigation was begun on the basis that the relation of government to industry needs a clear definition. The commission was to find the cause, if possible, of industrial unrest and recommend how to overcome it.

A board of nine members appointed by the President, represented in equal numbers the people, capital and labor. The board was expected to take two years for the investigation. It held hearings in various cities of the United States, including Boston, New York, Chicago and Denver, and the witnesses examined gave testimony on working hours, wages, strikes and other phases of the relations between employer and employed.

Not all of the commission members would subscribe to the findings on unrest and recommendations set forth in the final report of Basil M. Manly, director of research and investigation for the board, consequently supplemental reports were compiled in bringing to a conclusion the board's work.

The commission membership is as follows: Frank P. Walsh of Missouri (chairman), John R. Commons of Wisconsin and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, representing the people; R. R. Aishton of Illinois, Harris Weinstock of California and S. Thurston Ballard of Kentucky, representing the employers, and John B. Lennon of Illinois, James O'Connell of the District of Columbia and A. B. Garretson of Iowa, representing the employed.

The subjoined summary of the Manly report is the first section of that report. It includes a section giving the views of a portion of the board, which recommends a social welfare fund and arbitration laws to adjust labor controversies, and another section giving individual views. The remaining sections will be made public as soon as they leave the hands of the printer, and the report in full will then be transmitted to Congress. It was accepted and ordered printed by resolution of the full commission, and is signed by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission, and by Commissioners John B. Lennon, James O'Connell and Austin B. Garretson.

The report recommends the enactment of an inheritance tax so graded that while making generous provision for the support of dependents and the education of minor children, it shall leave no large accumulation of wealth to pass into hands which had no share in its production. The revenue from this tax to be reserved by the federal government for three principal purposes: 1. The extension of education; 2, the development of other important social services which should properly be performed by the nation which are discussed in detail elsewhere; 3, development in coöperation with states and municipalities of great constructive works, such as road building, irrigation and reforestation, which would materially increase the efficiency and welfare of the entire nation.

There is no legislation, the report specifies, which could be passed by Congress, the immediate and ultimate effects of which would be more salutary or would more greatly assist in tempering the existing spirit of unrest.

Turning from the most direct methods of dealing with the inequality of wealth, the report submits next, with respect to the land question, the following recommendations:

1. Vigorous and unrelenting prosecution to regain all land, water power and mineral rights secured from the government by fraud.

2. A general revision of land laws, so as to apply to all future land grants the doctrine of "superior use," as in the case of water rights in California, and provision for forfeiture in case of actual nonuse. In its simplest form the doctrine of "superior use" implies merely that at the time of making the lease the purpose for which the land will be used must be taken into consideration, and the use which is of greatest social value shall be given preference.

3. The forcing of all unused land into use by making the tax on non-productive the same as on productive land of the same kind, and exempting all improvements.

Administration of Justice

Taking up questions of the denial of justice, these recommendations are urged:

1. That Congress should forthwith initiate an amendment to the constitution providing in specific terms for the protection of the personal rights of every person in the United States from encroachment by the federal and state governments and by private individuals, associations and corporations. The principal rights which should be thus specifically protected by the power of the federal government are the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, the right to jury trial, free speech, peaceful assemblage, to keep and bear arms, to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, to speedy public trial, to freedom from excessive bail, and from cruel and unusual punishments.

2. That Congress immediately enact by statute or, if deemed necessary, initiate a constitutional amendment specifically prohibiting the courts from declaring legislative acts unconstitutional.

3. That Congress enact that in all federal cases where the trial is by jury, all qualified voters in the district shall be included in the list from which jurors are selected and that they shall be drawn by the use of a wheel or other device designed to promote absolute impartiality.

4. That Congress should drastically regulate or prohibit private detective agencies and private employment agencies doing business in more than one state, employed by a company doing an interstate business, or using the mails in connection with their business. Such regulation, if it is feasible, should include particularly the limitation of their activities to the bona fide functions of detecting crime, and adequate provision should be made for the rigid supervision of their organization and personnel.

5. That, the militia of the several states being subject to regulation by Congress, carefully drawn rules for their personnel, organization and conduct in the field should be drawn up to insure their impartiality during industrial disputes.

Rights of Labor Unions

Of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations, the findings are for:

1. Incorporation among the rights guaranteed by the constitution of the unlimited right of individuals to form associations, not for the sake of profit but for the advancement of their individual and collective interests.

2. Enactment of statutes specifically protecting this right and prohibiting the discharge of any person because of his membership in a labor organization.

3. Enactment of a statute providing that action on the part of an association of individuals not organized for profit shall not be held to be unlawful, where such action would not be unlawful in the case of an individual.

4. That the federal trade commission be specifically empowered and directed by Congress in determining unfair methods of competition to take into account and specially investigate the unfair treatment of labor in all respects, with particular reference to the following points: (a) Refusal to permit employees to become members of labor organizations; (b) refusal to meet or confer with the authorized representatives of employees.

5. That the department of labor, through the secretary of labor or any other authorized official, be empowered and directed to present to the federal trade commission, and to prosecute before that body, all cases of unfair competition arising out of the treatment of labor which may come to his attention.

6. That such cases, affecting as they do the lives of citizens in the humblest circumstances, as well as the profits of competitors and the peace of the community, be directed by Congress to have precedence over all other cases before the federal trade commission.

Causes of Unrest

The report finds that the causes of industrial unrest "group themselves almost without exception under four main sources which include all the others." These four are: 1, unjust distribution of wealth and income; 2, unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living; 3, denial of justice in the making in the adjudication and in the administration of law; 4, denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations."

In urging its first-named plan to overcome the unequal distribution of wealth and income, the report urges the enactment of an inheritance tax, that a limit of $1,000,000 be fixed on the amount that shall pass to the heirs.

Second Part of Report

In a second section of the report, the greatest cause of industrial unrest is given as "the breakdown in the administration of labor laws and the distrust of our municipal, state and national governments on the part of a large portion of our people." This is in the report signed by Prof. John R. Commons and J. Borden Harriman of the United States commission on industrial relations and concurred in with some exceptions by Harris Weinstock, S. Thurston Ballard and R. H. Aishton, the employers' representatives on the commission.

Recommendations for additional legislation would be futile, says the report, until methods are provided for making enforceable the laws now on the statute books, through the providing of administrative machinery that will be entirely removed from political influences.

To remedy the conditions criticized the report recommends the establishment of a federal fund for social welfare, maintained by an inheritance tax on large fortunes, and administered by a commission on industrial relations aided by an advisory council composed of representatives of employers and employees.

Here the report continues as follows:

"The most important step in the establishment of the commission on industrial relations is the formation of the advisory council, which shall advise the commission on all matters pertaining to the relations between labor and capital. This advisory council would, if the plan is adopted, be composed of 10 persons representing the different associations of employers and farmers in the country; 10 representing organized labor, and the secretary of commerce and the secretary of labor to be members ex-officio. The industrial commission in addition to the 20 persons thus selected, may appoint 10 additional members interested in social legislation and industrial education.

"The members of the advisory council are to be appointed by the President from names submitted to him by the associations interested, and they shall serve without compensation other than actual expenses.

"The industrial commission, it is recommended, shall be composed of three persons, appointed by the President and confirmed by the United States Senate. The commission shall have full power to administer all labor laws, but shall not interfere with the duties of the department of labor in making investigations and recommending legislation.

"While the functions of the industrial commission are to be solely administrative, it will have power to conduct such investigations as may be necessary to obtain correct information on subjects relating to the laws it is required to enforce. It will coöperate with state industrial commissions and minimum wage boards, with the idea of securing uniformity so far as possible.

"One of the most important functions of the proposed industrial commission would be to deal with industrial disputes between employers and employees. It would take over all the functions now exercised by the conciliation and mediation bureau of the department of labor and also the mediation board created under the Newlands act. The provisions of the Newlands act, now confined to railroad operation in interstate commerce, would be extended to all industry of an interstate character.

"For the purpose of adjusting labor disputes the industrial commission is to appoint a chief mediator and such assistant mediators as may be necessary. These mediators and all other employees of the commission are to be appointed from eligible lists, prepared after civil service examinations. The advisory council is to assist in conducting such examinations, so as to guard against political influence of any kind and assure the selection of the most competent persons.

"When a labor dispute arises the chief mediator personally, or through any of his assistants, shall have power to mediate in all cases where in his judgment the interests of the public are affected. If mediation and conciliation fail, the mediator may propose arbitration, and if both sides are agreeable he may assist them in naming an arbitration board. If arbitration is rejected and both sides agree, the mediator may assist in naming a joint board of investigation and publish the facts in the controversy. No public investigation or publication of the findings can be made by the mediator, except with the consent of both parties to the dispute."

Dissenting Views

Commissioners Weinstock, Aishton and Ballard say in part in a supplementary report:

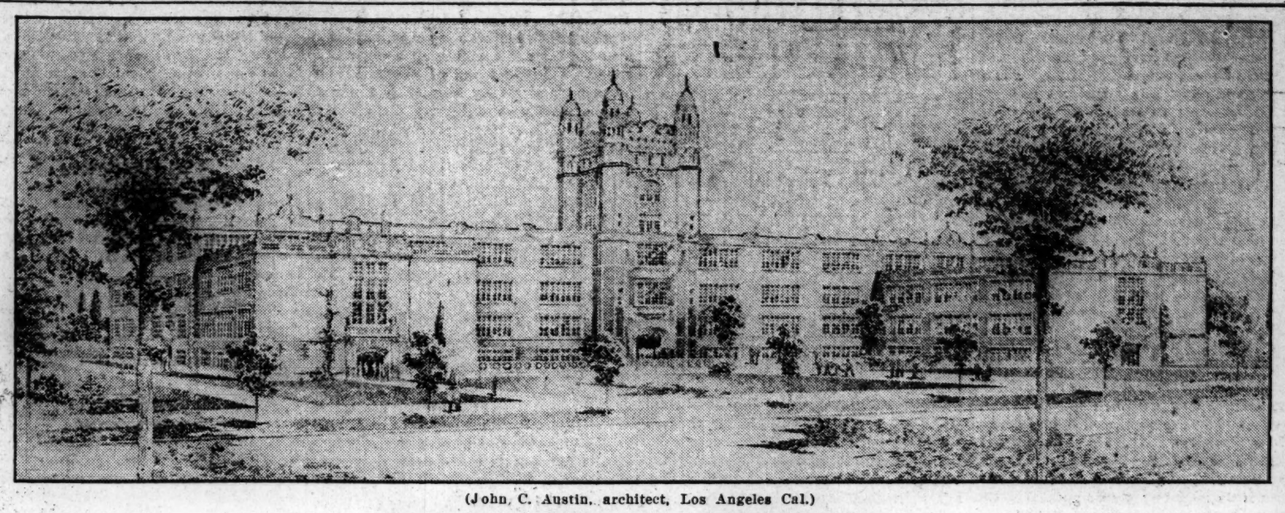
"We dissent from the recommendation that the secondary boycott should be legalized. We are as much opposed to it as we are to the blacklist.

"We further dissent from said report in its limitations to public inquiry in labor disputes only to cases where both sides invite such inquiry.

"Despite the fact that we have been appointed to represent, on this commission, the employers of the nation, we are free to admit that the investigations made by the commission, and the testimony brought forth at our public hearings, have made it plain that employers, some of them, have been guilty of much wrongdoing, and have caused the workers to have their fullest grievances against many employers.

"On the other hand, in justice to employers generally, it must be said that there has been much evidence to show that there is an awakening among the enlightened employers of the nation, who have taken a deeper personal interest in the welfare of their workers than ever before in industrial history; that such enlightened employers are growing in number and are more and more realizing that, if for no other reason, it is in their own self-interest to seek the welfare of their workers and earnestly to strive to better their conditions."

Employers, on their own initiative, this portion of the report notes, have created welfare funds; they have expended vast sums of money to insure greater safety to their workers; have, as compared with conditions of the past, greatly improved shop conditions; have done much to regularize employment: have increased wages, and in every way have endeavored to lighten the burdens of their workers.



(John C. Austin, architect, Los Angeles Cal.)

Proposed new building for Los Angeles high school

LOS ANGELES IS BUILDING MANY NEW SCHOOLS

Sixty Separate Undertakings, Including Buildings for High and Grammar Grades Are Either Underway or Being Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Probably no other city in the United States is making at this time such splendid provision for educational needs as Los Angeles. Including additions to old structures, new grammar schools and new high schools, 60 separate undertakings have been financed by a great bond issue of $4,600,000 voted by the people of Los Angeles in May of 1914 for school purposes. About 20 grammar schools are now in course of construction besides the high schools and the many improvements being carried forward.

The bond issue has been divided into two funds carried separately in all departments. Three million dollars are set aside for elementary school purposes and $1,600,000 for high school purposes. The first high school work under way was the gymnasium building at the Hollywood high school. The total cost of this building will be $47,783.46. It is two stories high and equipped with separate gymnasiums for boys and girls, instructor's office, two bowling alleys and visitors' gallery on the second floor. On the lower floor are the lavatories, shower and dressing rooms and the plunge, the first to be installed in any of the Los Angeles schools. It is expected that the building will be completed by the time school opens this fall. A gymnasium of similar construction, though probably a little larger, and with practically the same features, is being planned for the Polytechnic high school.

Construction on the Franklin high school was begun more than a month ago. It is a new school situated in the northern portion of the city. Two buildings are being put up at present. They contain two stories and a basement and the architecture is classical. A third building will be added at a future date. Its cost is not included in the $185,536.98 appropriation for the school. The architects are Elmore R. Jeffery and Frank R. Schaefer. Lincoln high school will have added to the present structure a music building, an auditorium and a library at a cost of about $90,000. San Pedro high school is also to have an auditorium added. The site building and equipment will cost about $77,634.

The new Jefferson high school will be located in the southeast portion of the city where it will fill an urgent need in a rapidly growing section. It will be erected on a 15-acre site that cost $75,000 and will include a group of three structures, the mechanical building, science and art building and the hall of classics, designed by Norman F. Marsh. The estimated cost of the buildings is $200,000 with $25,000 for equipment. The classic style will be followed. The buildings will be of brick and concrete, faced with rug tapestry brick and trimmed with artificial stone. Each of the main structures will have a dignified entrance portico with stone pediment and columns.

Chemistry, physics and biology will occupy the second floor of the science and arts building that has a ground space of 275 by 100 feet. Art, music, sewing, millinery and domestic science will be cared for on the third floor and a large portion of the ground floor will be given over to agronomy and animal husbandry. Space on this floor also will be given over to a cafeteria. Horticulture and agriculture will be given special demonstration on the grounds where there will be orchard and garden space. Under the present plan a poultry and dairy plant will also be operated by the students.

A two-story building, 170 by 85 feet, will be devoted to mechanical training with shops, a forge room, glue and finishing rooms and wood-working rooms on the first floor. On the floor above will be the offices, the mechanical drawing department, blue print and dark rooms. The hall of classics will have a height of three stories and a ground space of 210 by 85 feet. There will be five rooms for languages and an equal number for history on the first floor. The second story will be arranged with five rooms for mathematics and six for English while the entire top floor will be given over to commercial instruction including bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, penmanship and commercial arithmetic.

But splendid as is to be the Jefferson high school yet far ahead of it is the new Los Angeles high school to be built at a cost of about $400,000. It is to be situated in the exclusive western portion of the city on a site for which $80,000 was paid. The architecture is English collegiate or a kind of modern Tudor style, designed by John C. Austin. There are four stories to the main portion of the building with two wings that are two and three stories. Over the main entrance rises an imposing tower to a height of six stories. It is provided with elevator service. Among the provisions made are those for an astronomical department, an agricultural building and a cafeteria building.

There are about 40 new grammar schools to be erected. Of the number now in course of construction it is expected that about six of them will be ready for occupancy when school opens this fall. These run from four room additions to 21 room buildings and cost about $3500 per room. The buildings are mostly erected with two stories and a basement. Practically all of them have an auditorium equipped with a stage and provision made for showing motion pictures. Open air study rooms and roof gardens are a feature of most of the buildings. Sloyd, cooking and a cafeteria are also general features. In some of the schools where the majority of the pupils are drawn from the foreign element such trades as cobblery and basket weaving have been arranged for. Both rooms are also installed with penny lunch rooms, nurseries, play rooms and clothes dispensaries.

The architecture of the grammar schools is of various styles as the plans have been drawn by different Los Angeles architects. Designs for some of the largest schools have been prepared in the architectural department of the business supervisor's office, board of education. All of the buildings are constructed with concrete corridors and stairs and either concrete or brick walls. As no immediate market was found for the $4,500,000 issue as a whole the bonds were segregated into amounts covering individual building projects. The plan has proved successful and each building has been provided for as it came time to consider it.

RADIO CONSTRUCTION WITHIN COST LIMIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The naval radio construction program of the government has gone far enough to warrant the statement that it is to be carried forward to completion without exceeding the $1,500,000 limit of cost fixed by Congress. The system when in operation, it will be recalled, is to circle the globe, giving the American government, in this city, direct control of its battleships, no matter in what part of the world they may be located.

There has already been made available for this work $1,200,000, in allotments of $400,000 each for 1912, 1913 and 1914 There thus remains to be appropriated $300,000, if it should be found that the work yet to be done will require as large a sum as that.

This fund has been used in the construction and equipment of the naval radio station on the Canal Zone, which is now in operation; and is being used for the stations at San Diego and Honolulu, where work has begun; at Cavite, where arrangements for construction are under way; and at Guam, where the project is in the initial stage.

The government will reach these stations by means of the radio station at Arlington, across the Potomac from Washington.

TEXAS HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT URGED

COLLEGE STATION, Tex.—Urgent necessity for a well-planned state highway department, thoroughly correlated with the county highway departments and affording continuity of effort, was expressed at the closing session of the joint meeting between the County Judges and Commissioners Association and the Texas Good Roads Association at the Agricultural and Mechanical College recently, says the Dallas News.

A. N. Johnson of New York city, chief of the bureau of municipal research, and George Marshall of the office of public roads, federal department, with headquarters at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, told of the highway departments of other states, explained the operations of those departments, and described the need which exists in Texas today for such a department.

At the conclusion of their talks, President J. W. Warren of the Good Roads Association read the bill introduced in the House of the Thirty-fourth Legislature by Messrs. Savage and Tillotson, providing for the highway department and for the appointment of a state highway engineer. The two associations pledged their support to the passage of this amendment and increased the committee appointed at the last sessions to frame a bill.

OFFICIAL TELLS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL SYSTEM

Reorganization of Education Under That Plan Is Definitely Under Way in United States

WASHINGTON — Reorganization of education under the junior high school plan or something similar is definitely under way, according to Prof. T. H. Briggs, whose review of secondary education has just been issued by the United States bureau of education.

The junior high school has been defined "as an organization of grades 7 and 8 or 7 to 9 to provide means for individual differences, especially by an earlier introduction of prevocational work and of subjects usually taught in the high school." There are now 57 cities in the United States where junior high schools are organized in unmistakable form.

"One advantage claimed for the junior high school," declares Dr. Briggs, "is that it groups children so that subjects seldom taught in the grammar grades may be introduced, thereby giving each pupil a more intelligent understanding of the work of the world, of the possibilities in the subject and in the pupil himself.

"The junior high school also makes easier the transition of pupils to the high school. That the change between the elementary and the high school should be so sharp permits no justification. To bridge this gap by earlier introduction to high school subjects and methods of teaching has greatly improved results, it is claimed.

"The junior high school has furthermore greatly decreased elimination of pupils from school. This elimination after the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades has been one of the greatest reproaches to our educational system. Any plan that promises to retain children in school beyond these grades is worthy of the most careful consideration."

The statistics given by Dr. Briggs show that a much larger per cent of students enter high school where junior high schools exist than before they were organized.

That the junior high school furnishes an opportunity for various needed reforms in instruction is the final claim of the new movement, according to Dr. Briggs. He points out that in the junior high school a course of study based on the newer principles of psychology, sociology, and economics, various provisions for individual differences, and especially an improved method of teaching, can now be introduced.

Los Angeles (Cal.) high school, Butte (Mont.) high school, Wisconsin high school, Madison, Wis., and Horace Mann school, New York city, are cited as successfully organized junior high schools, "Los Angeles having far outstripped all other cities in developing them."

PLAYGROUND FIELD DAY IS ARRANGED

Cambridge will have a field day of its municipal playgrounds Wednesday afternoon at Russell field under the auspices of the park commissioners. The various playgrounds to be represented will be Broadway Common, Cambridge field, Gore school, Thorndike field, Morse school, Rindge field, the Willard, Merrill school and the Mill pond.

A long program of interesting events has been prepared. It includes singing games, running races, folk dances, quoit and sack relay races and an organized play and game period. The events will conclude with the singing of "Star Spangled Banner" by the assembled children.

LYME ARTISTS PLAN EXHIBITION OF WORK

LYME, Conn.—The fourteenth annual exhibition of paintings by artists who work in the vicinity of Old Lyme during the summer will be opened in the public library Wednesday. It will include pictures by Robert Vonnoh Everett L. Warner, Lucien Abrams, Frank A. Bicknell, Charles Bittinger, George Bogert, Matilda Browne, George M. Bruestle, George B. Burr, Lewis Cohen, Frank V. Dumond, Will Howe Foote, Edmund Greacen, Harry L. Hoffman, William H. Howe, Wilson Irvine, Henry R. Poore, William S. Robinson, Edward F. Rook, Edward G. Smith, Jules Tincas, Clark G. Voorhees, Carlton Wiggins and Guy C. Wiggins.

BELGIAN FUND IS $269,106

Joseph H. O'Neil, treasurer of the Belgian relief fund, announces that recent subscriptions have brought the total fund up to $269,106.62.

ANTHRACITE COAL BUREAU ESTABLISHED

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Edward W. Parker, who for many years prepared reports on anthracite coal mining for the United States geological survey, and who served on the anthracite strike commission in 1902, has been named as head of a bureau of information established by the companies mining coal in the anthracite districts.

The purpose of the bureau, says the Philadelphia Ledger is to collect, compile and distribute information regarding the anthracite industry. It is probable that the bureau of anthracite coal statistics will be moved to this city and merged with the bureau of information.

EDUCATORS GIVE DAY TO VISITING PANAMA FAIR

National Association Delegates Are Entertained at Their Several State Buildings—Special Sermons Feature of Sunday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Saturday was N. E. A. day at the Panama-Pacific exposition. The members of the association visited the exposition en masse, the delegates from the different states being entertained at the buildings of their several states. Sunday was designated as Educational Sunday, pastors of Oakland churches having been asked to preach on educational tropics.

Miss Grace C. Strachan, district superintendent of schools of New York city, the defeated candidate for the presidency of the N. E. A., gave the reason for her resignation from the association as follows:

"Unjust methods were used to effect my defeat; the N. E. A. is lacking in tolerance for things sacred to the individual. I cannot remain a member of this association and be true to myself and my ideals of true education, impartial justice and real brotherhood."

It was further said that there had been some campaigning and letter writing, in which Miss Strachan gained the impression that there was prejudice against her on account of her Roman Catholic religion. Whether this is true or not leading members of the association deplore the fact that the matter of religion has been brought into the election at all.

Members of the nominating committee deny that religious considerations entered the contest. Dr. David B. Johnson, successful candidate for the presidency, said: "So far as I and any of my immediate associates are concerned the question to which Miss Strachan refers was never raised in the campaign. I have good reason to believe that if such an issue was raised it was raised first by the other side. An answer to what Miss Strachan says is in the fact that Miss Agnes E. Doherty of Minnesota, a coreligionist of Miss Strachan, was elected a trustee of the association at this same convention."

David Starr Jordan said: "There is no upheaval in the N. E. A., not even a ripple."

Durand W. Springer, secretary of the N. E. A., says that Miss Strachan's resignation has not been received by the N. E. A., and intimates that it may not be presented.

Miss Strachan, however, insists that it has been sent and will stand.

John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, addressed the N. E. A. on "Pan-Americanism in Education." He says he is arranging a visit next winter of Pacific coast bankers and business men to Central and South American countries, and is also arranging for the participation of Pacific colleges and universities in the Pan-American technical congress, which meets in Washington Dec. 4.

NORTH ONTARIO PLANS TO HOLD SETTLERS

TORONTO, Ont.—Plans for a far-reaching campaign to save for Ontario the farmers who are year by year leaving the province for the wheat fields of the West are, it is understood, being made by the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, minister of lands, forests and mines. The minister's proposals embrace the mobilization of every part of the government service that can lend a hand, and the immediate object will be the settlement of big districts in Timiskaming that are now attracting but a small percentage of migration agriculturists, says the Ottowa Citizen.

The preliminary educational work will be done at the exhibition this fall. The real work will be done during the winter, when through the district representatives of the department of agriculture, and others, the colonization department will be kept informed of those farmers who are thinking of moving into new fields.

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$21.15 Atlantic City and return.
$32.00 Norfolk, Va., and return.
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MODEL NEGRO COMMUNITY IS TITUSTOWN, VA.

Place in Heart of Farm-Trucking Region, Where All Residents Own Homes—Surrounded by Southern White People

HAMPTON, Va.—Midway between the sandy beach at Ocean View, on the southern side of Hampton roads, and Norfolk, a rapidly growing southern metropolis, there has been developed, in the heart of a rich, farm-trucking region, an attractive Negro community, called Titustown, in which all the people own their own homes and not a single renter is found, says William Anthony Aery in the Southern Workman.

In Titustown Negroes have had the opportunity of buying high-class property at a low price, building comfortable and attractive individual houses on easy terms, and living happy lives in a refined and attractive community, with good surroundings.

Titustown, unlike most Negro settlements, especially city settlements, is surrounded by the best southern white people. Indeed, the property adjoining the well-developed Titustown tract of 80 odd acres represents some of Norfolk's most highly restricted and most expensive suburban property.

It was in 1901 that a committee of 10 or a dozen colored men came to Augustus T. Stroud, a white lawyer of Norfolk, who had recently graduated from college. They asked that some land should be bought and resold to Negroes for home sites. The Negroes had heard the summons "Move on" and, unwilling to leave the country for the city, sought the good offices of a southern white man whose family had long had a deep interest in the welfare of Negroes. Against odds which seemed at the time overwhelming, they were able to secure for themselves and hundreds of other country-bred Negroes, through the initiative, foresight, and sympathy of Mr. Stroud, the opportunity of staying on the land and owning their homes.

While white land-developing companies and other corporations were buying large tracts on the outskirts of Norfolk, the Negroes of Titustown were quietly left alone to build homes and buy property where many of them had been born and raised. The move which the Negroes actually made, when the large corporations were buying land, was from an old civic center, with its small school, poor church, and bleak lodge hall, for Titustown, a short distance away. Here a group of thrifty, law-abiding, ambitious Negroes developed a community of homes in which the school, the church, and the lodge hall sprang up again and far excelled the old (and now abandoned) centers of social life.

Ever since 1901 the Negroes of Titustown have looked upon Mr. Stroud as a friend and advisor, one to whom they could go and receive within reason anything that they wished. As a result of this relation between the founder of Titustown and the Negro home owners, there has developed an excellent spirit of good feeling and pride in the community's progress.

Men who, in the beginning, had very crude ideas of what a home should be, have gradually been led out into a finer conception of what a home can be made through persistent thrift and constant effort to improve the condition of the house, the yard and the fences. In many instances the "box house" has been by degrees transformed into an attractive structure with a good roof, a wide porch, and a cool kitchen. The bare, unattractive front and back yards now have well-trimmed hedges, flower beds and carefully kept lawns.

Instead of emphasizing the idea of restriction and fostering a negative attitude toward community life, Mr. Stroud has encouraged men to imitate each other in matters of home improvement—painting, whitewashing, fence-building, tree and flower planting. Men and women in Titustown have had the opportunity of discovering for themselves how much more attractive they could make their homes within as well as without.

At Titustown it is possible for a colored man to build an attractive and comfortable detached house, on a lot 35 by 110 feet, for $500. For $1500 he can build and own a house of seven rooms. He is favored also in having a vacant lot left between his house and that of his neighbor. Every family has its full quota of air space. The children are not compelled to play in the streets and roadways.

Titustown streets are straight, well-graded and bordered with trees, shrubs and plants. To the people the rural free delivery brings the news of the outside world. It is said, on good authority, too, that every Negro in Titustown gets and reads a daily paper. Some Negroes buy and read two daily papers. . . . They have had plenty of work to do—work on the rich trucking lands, in the United States navy yard at Portsmouth, on the great coal piers at Sewell's and Lambert's Point, and on the estates of wealthy Norfolk business and professional men. They have also received good wages.

The church at Titustown—the Mt. Pleasant Baptist church—is a fine structure. It was recently built at a cost of $12,000 and has a membership of 1500 persons. For long distances colored people come to attend this church and discuss problems of lively civic interest.

In Titustown the church is strong and very attractive, but the school is also strong and fully as substantial, if less outwardly attractive. The county school board spent $8000 on the Titustown school, which is a brick, four-room building so constructed that another story may easily be added. Some 250 children are enrolled and the average attendance is very satisfactory. The children in the Titustown school have good teachers and a term of seven months. They are clean, happy and alert. The Titustown mothers find it possible to remain at home and care for their children instead of eking out a living over the washtub. The school equipment is good and is being steadily improved. The county manual training teacher has been able to make, with the assistance of the boys, some useful articles of school furniture. The school playground of three quarters of an acre is kept clear of weeds and trash. A plot of two acres has been reserved for a public park. . . . There has been built a substantial lodge hall which is used jointly by several fraternal orders. The building, with the addition of some porches, and the grounds, with a little careful planting, may be made as attractive as they are now useful in the life of the Titustown Negro homeowners.

Titustown has the added advantage of having clean, well-furnished stores where its people may buy staple goods for the home at reasonable prices.

USE OF MORE THAN 600 RADIO STATIONS OFFERED THE U. S.

Amateur Wireless Organization, Represented in 38 States, Ready to Help the Government

More than 600 amateur radio stations, located in 38 states of the Union, organized into the American Radio Relay League, Inc., with headquarters in Hartford, Conn., are offered to the United States government as an auxiliary to the navy or army in working out plans for greater national defence.

Hiram Percy Maxim, inventor of the gun silencer and chairman of the Radio League, has written to the secretary of war and secretary of the navy at Washington in behalf of the league, offering use of this organization, already approved by the department of commerce, in whatever way would be of value in any defensive program.

Mr. Maxim, who founded the organization, which covers the greater part of the United States, and makes relaying of wireless messages practically across the continent possible, said: "It takes but little imagination to see how our stations, which happen to be thickest along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, would be of value to our navy in case of invasion or even secret destruction of our naval radio stations by bombs or flying machines. I believe that coming events are going to make the American Radio Relay League take a prominent place in public affairs."

In offering the use of the league to the government, which at this time is interested in national defense plans, Mr. Maxim writes in part:

"This league has been in working order one year. It has over 600 actual radio stations in 38 states of the Union. Except for certain gaps in the south, it is at present possible to transmit messages from coast to coast and from points in Canada to points as far south as Atlanta on the east and Los Angeles on the west by several routes. A list of these stations appears in our official 'list of stations,' which may be of value to the government in any defense program.

"The building up of this league has been carried on with the full knowledge of the bureau of navigation, department of commerce. Frequent conferences are held with the commissioner of navigation, and his assisting district radio inspectors. This has maintained the league on a proper legal and official plane, and insured avoiding interference with government and commercial radio work. In order to insure relay work over long gaps, the bureau of navigation have issued special licenses to certain stations indicated by this league. This special license gives permission to use a wave length of 425 meters, when conducting long distance relay work. Already several of these licenses have been issued to the better class of amatur stations, whose geographical location is such as to assist in trunk line work. Several new stations in the middle and far west will probably be appointed before Oct. 1, and communication with the Pacific coast will be certain and quick.

"This league is a purely amateur organization, and the exchange and delivery of messages is purely complimentary. Regular radio telegraphic methods and systems are employed, however. Many of our stations have already been of service in establishing communication when for various reasons the telegraph and telephone lines have been out of commission. We believe we can be of service to the country under many such conditions. Our membership is rapidly growing and we unquestionably will be in touch with a large proportion of most of the states in the Union by this time next year.

"Some of our stations are owned by men of wealth who have not hesitated at any expense in equipping themselves with the best apparatus obtainable. There are many members who are young men, and a few distinctly boys. The management of the league is in the hands of men.

"If we can be of any service to our country, we shall be glad to serve in any capacity requested. We offer to you our complete organization and facilities."

ABE RUEF IS PAROLED

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.—Abe Ruef, one time political boss of San Francisco, was paroled Sunday from the penitentiary here, upon agreement never to reenter politics, and on his promise to exile himself from San Francisco for three months. Ruef's parole provides that he shall go to Mendocino county, where he has a ranch, and remain there 90 days.

GENERAL GRAND R. A. M. CHAPTER SOON TO MEET

Thirty-Sixth Triennial Convocation of Great Fraternal Organization Is to Be Held at San Francisco Sept. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Easily the most important Masonic gathering of 1915 will be in San Francisco, Sept. 1, when the thirty-sixth triennial convocation of the General Grand chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of the United States will meet. This body is composed of past grand high priests and grand high priests, deputy grand high priests, grand kings and grand scribes in each of the 48 states and the District of Columbia. Arrangements are being made for a large attendance.

The general grand chapter in its present form came into existence in 1806, when it assumed the name it now bears, and took jurisdiction over the entire country. Previously there had been an organization somewhat similar in character which had assumed control over the Royal Arch Masons of New England and New York. In 1826 the septennial meetings were abandoned, since which time it has met triennially.

Originally this body possessed considerable authority, but by its present constitution it has "no power of discipline, admonition, censure or instruction over the grand chapters, nor any legislative powers whatever not specially granted" by its constitution. It is thus apparent that it is scarcely more than a great Masonic convention, meeting triennially for consultation; but even with these restricted powers it has been able to accomplish a great deal of good, and it is still accomplishing much in that direction.

Following is a list of the officers of the general grand chapter: Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky., G. G. High Priest; George E. Corson, Washington, D. C., Deputy G. G. H. P.; Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines, Ia., G. G. King; William F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo., G. G. Scribe; Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore, Md., G. G. Treasurer (acting); Charles A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich., G. G. Secretary; Bestor G. Brown, Topeka, Kan., G. G. Captain of the Host; Charles N. Rix, Hot Springs, Ark., G. G. Principal Sojourner; J. Albert Blake, Boston, Mass., G. G. Royal Arch Captain; Henry Banks, La Grange, Ga., G. G. Master Third Veil; Henry De Witt Hamilton, New York City, G. G. Master Second Veil; Charles C. Davis, Centralia, Ill., G. G. Master First Veil.

As is the custom in many Masonic bodies, the line of officers (excepting treasurer and secretary, which are stationary) is advanced one position triennially, the general grand high priest stepping down and out, the deputy taking his place, and the other officers moving up one place behind him. A new officer is elected at the foot of the line, to be general grand master of the first veil, and it takes him 27 years to reach the top. Mr. George E. Corson of this city, who is to become general grand high priest at the San Francisco triennial convocation, was elected to the first veil at the Minneapolis triennial in 1891. He is making the journey from the bottom to the top of the line in 24 years, instead of 27, because of an extra vacancy in the line years ago.

Mr. Corson is a New Englander, having been born in 1842 at Lebanon, Me. After brilliant service in the Union army, he came to this city where he has since resided. In 1878 he was department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Corson took his blue lodge degrees here in 1870, and his chapter degrees in 1871. He has gone through the chairs in lodge, chapter, council and commandery. In 1886 he was grand high priest, and in 1902 grand commander of District of Columbia Knights Templar. He served in the official line of the grand lodge here for a number of years, rising to the station of junior grand warden, when he dropped out. He received the thirty-third degree, honorary, Scottish Rite, in 1901.

Mr. Corson has been connected with the war department for more than a generation.

It is interesting to note, in connection with the thought that the general grand chapter has so little real authority, that American Masonry, although frequently solicited, has been very chary of organizing national bodies with legislative and other power. The grand encampment, Knights Templar, also meeting triennially, is clothed with a considerable degree of authority, and to all intents and purposes it is the supreme governing body of Knights Templar in this country; but it is the only Masonic body so organized. The general grand council, Royal and Selected Masters of the United States, meeting at the same time and place as the general grand chapter, like it, exercises no functions other than those of a purely advisory character. The two bodies call together many of the most prominent members of the fraternity in the country, and the result of this meeting of prominent Masons is always good; in this direction is found a considerable part of that which makes these two triennial gatherings worth while.

So far as blue lodge Masonry is concerned, it never has been possible to organize a national body, although there have been perhaps a score of attempts, beginning during the revolutionary war, and continuing at intervals down to the civil war. It is now generally admitted that, in all probability, such a body will never be formed in this country.

The agitation in favor of a general grand lodge sheds a good deal of interesting light on the subsequent organization of the general grand chapter, general grand council and grand encampment. The American grand lodges, at the outbreak of the revolutionary war, began to abandon their dependence upon the grand lodges of England and of Scotland, and quite naturally they at once cast about to find some new authority upon which to lean. There was a grand lodge in each of the new states, and each was the full equal, in authority and dignity, of all the others. There was a strong feeling that it would be wise to form a general grand lodge, to exercise jurisdiction over the entire country, leaving the several grand lodges to exercise that jurisdiction over local questions in the several states.

In 1779 the first of these efforts to form a general grand lodge was made. It originated with a number of the army lodges, and had George Washington in view for general grand master. The grand lodge of Pennsylvania indorsed it enthusiastically, and passed a series of resolutions in which it named Washington for general grand master.

Opposition was so powerful, however, that the organization could not be brought about. In succeeding years, as effort after effort failed, it was proposed not to give the general grand lodge, when formed, full legislative and penal jurisdiction, but to make it merely advisory, without the right to enforce its decrees. But even with this concession, the Masons of the country declined to indorse the idea.

The opposition was led by the grand lodges, which were unwilling to surrender their own supremacy in order to form a national body to rule over and govern them. An effective general grand lodge would, of course, have meant the giving up of much authority by the several grand lodges, just as the formation of the federal union meant the giving up of much authority by the several states. In the latter case, however, there were compelling political reasons in favor of a strong central government, and the states, some of them with confessed unwillingness, and after deferring the matter from time to time, finally accepted the constitution drawn up by the convention which met at Philadelphia in 1787.

John Fiske well calls this the critical period of American history, for the doctrine of states rights was so popular that for a considerable time there was danger that an effective union of the 13 states could not be made. But ultimately, so strong were the arguments advanced, the prejudices of the people were overcome, and the federal union was the result.

But when it came time to take up the question of forming a general grand lodge of Masons, to exercise over the fraternity as a whole an authority similar to that to be exercised over the people generally by the new federal government, there were no compelling reasons such as had caused the constitution to be ratified, and the men of that day in their capacity as Masons were at full liberty to insist upon the doctrine of states' rights and demand that it be applied without limitation to the American Masonic system.

When the question of organizing the general grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons came up, this old thought of the supremacy of the several grand chapters prevailed, and the new national body, soon to hold its thirty-sixth triennial convocation, came into existence merely for advisory purposes. Later the general grand council of royal and select masters, standing at the head of the cryptic school of Freemasonry, was organized on a footing precisely similar to that of the general grand chapter.

There is no national Scottish Rite body that is generally recognized as regular. The two controlling bodies of this rite have divided the United States between them. The northern jurisdiction, with headquarters at Boston, exercises authority over its adherents in the states above the old Mason and Dixon line out to the middle West; the southern jurisdiction controls the South and West and has its headquarters in this city.

The following statement of historical facts will serve to show the insistency of the Masons who from time to time have favored the formation of a general grand lodge:

1779. The subject of a general grand lodge was first mentioned, army lodges supporting it. The grand lodge of Pennsylvania approved it and named Washington for the first general grand master.

1790. The idea was formally renewed by the grand lodge of Georgia, which favored it. The other grand lodges paid no attention to it.

1799. The movement was revived, but to no purpose, by resolutions passed by the grand lodge of South Carolina.

1803. The grand lodge of North Carolina made an unsuccessful effort to interest the craft in the question.

1806-7. Allusions to a general grand lodge were made in the proceedings of a number of grand lodges, but nothing came of the agitation.

1811. There was an unsuccessful effort to bring about a meeting in this city in the interest of a general grand lodge.

1812. The grand lodge of South Carolina made a second unsuccessful effort to interest the fraternity in this question.

1822. A meeting composed of "members of Congress and strangers," according to the grand lodge of Maryland, was held in this city in the interest of a general grand lodge. Henry Clay presided over it, and in addition to delivering a wonderful oration in support of the idea, he wrote a report in which he advanced all the arguments supporting it. His report was sent to all the grand lodges of the country, but nothing further was ever heard from it.

1845. The grand lodge of Maryland invited its sister grand lodges to attend a meeting in Baltimore to discuss the question. Seven grand lodges were represented at the meeting by two delegates each. They adopted favorable resolutions, and sent them to all grand lodges, by which they were promptly pigeonholed.

1848. The grand lodge of New York urged that a meeting be held in Boston in 1850 to consider the question and each grand lodge was invited to submit at the meeting the draft of a general grand lodge constitution it would agree to support. The grand lodges of Rhode Island and the District of Columbia indorsed the New York plan; but the meeting was not held.

1853. The general grand lodge effort in this year looked merely to a confederated league, with no authority to enforce its decisions, no penal jurisdiction, and only such special powers as might from time to time be given it by the grand lodges entering the confederation. This effort also failed to produce results.

1857. The grand lodge of Maine issued a circular asking that a meeting be held in Chicago in 1859 to consider the formation of a general grand lodge. The meeting was held, but nothing was accomplished.

It seems probable that if, at the beginning, the move had been simply to form a general grand lodge with advisory powers, it might have carried. The mistake, if it may be called such, was in demanding originally that the proposed national body have authority over the craft similar to that exercised over the country by the federal government at Washington. To this proposition there never has been a time when the craft would agree.

The grand encampment of Knights Templar has something of that authority, but it is pointed out that it does not represent ancient craft Masonry, but is rather an addition to it. The blue lodge, the chapter and the council, however, as the symbolic, capitular and cryptic bodies are called, represent these ancient craft degrees, and all three have stoutly opposed the organization of a national body with legislative authority. The blue lodge has declined to form a national body of any kind, although repeatedly invited to do so; the chapter and the council have organized such bodies, but in doing so have carefully withheld from them any semblance of real power.

The general grand chapter and the general grand council will be in session in San Francisco for the week of Aug. 30. The council will meet Aug. 30 and 31, and the chapter Sept. 1, 2 and 3. A good many of the delegates from the eastern half of the country will assemble in Chicago, from which place they will proceed in special trains.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS OF SOMERVILLE TO GET OVERHAULING

Commissioner Making Extensive Repairs in Various Structures of Educational System

Walter T. Littlefield, commissioner of public buildings of Somerville, is making preparations for opening the public schools in September. An expenditure of $10,000 or more will have been made in putting the buildings into shape. This will be exclusive of the cost of a new school building which is to be completed by Feb. 1, 1916, and that of an addition to the Cutler school.

The contract for erection of the new school has been given to the J. E. Locatelli Company, who was the lowest of nine bidders with a figure of $35,700. The school building will occupy a lot on Myrtle and Florence streets, adjacent to the Prescott school. It will contain nine class rooms, having a seating capacity of 450 pupils. The building will be of red brick with stone trimmings.

The addition to the Cutler school will make this the most capacious school building in Somerville, and even then the building is not entirely completed as projected, for at a later time another addition will be made which will make the school one of 26 class rooms and an auditorium. At the present time the school has but 14 rooms. The new addition is one of six rooms.

A number of yards which are now in a poor condition will be resurfaced with concrete. These will include the yards of the Edgerley, Pope, Bingham, Knapp and Bell schools. The interior of the addition to the high school which was completed months ago will be painted throughout.

The exterior of the Cummings school is at present being painted and the exterior of the Hodgkins school will be painted soon. This is also true of the annex to the Forster school.

The first floor of the Bennet school will be remodeled so that there will be a large room or hall which can be used as an auditorium. The school has had no assembly hall and the need of one has been very apparent to school officials.

The Forster school will become one of the centers for manual training. The attic of the school will be remodeled for occupancy for manual training purposes and in order that the rooms may be thoroughly lighted skylights will be set into the roof. This center will take the place of the one which has existed in the past in the Glines school. It is expected that the Bingham and Knapp schools will be painted throughout on the interior.

The policy of replacing all furniture in the public schools which has been in operation for a number of years will be completed this year.

A new sprinkler system is being installed in the basement of the high school including both the old and the new buildings. This will also extend to the stage of the auditorium and will be modern in every respect.

Commissioner Littlefield says he expects to have all of the work done before the schools open in September.

JUDGE BARNARD RESIGNS

Judge Charles A. Barnard, for 23 years justice of the Brighton district court and for many years a clerk in the municipal court of Boston, has sent his resignation to Governor Walsh.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES

The new dormitory of the Morgan Memorial on Shawmut avenue is expected to be ready for occupancy early in January when there will be put in operation a work for men differing in certain important features from any other in this country. The memorial now conducts a club for men, the object of which is to offset the influences of the saloon and which it does successfully for a large number. In the new dormitories men will be cared for at night and the needs of each one carefully studied for the purpose of giving him just the kind of attention he may need.

For the children's work at the Morgan Memorial an effort is being made to raise an endowment of $200,000. While the children's work is only a part of the work it is in itself very extensive. It is the wish to make the support permanent and to develop the work even more than at present. All sorts of helpful movements are carried on for the children during the winter, day nursery, kindergarten, after school classes, Sunday school, etc. In the summer nearly 150 picked children are taken down to the camp at South Athol for July and August and a six-week school is conducted in town for those who are left behind. This includes a kindergarten and industrial work for the older children.

The children are taken to camp for the summer instead of two weeks at a time to permit of more permanent work. The day nursery is taken down entire. It has a fine camp with plenty of out-door play spaces and big, screened-in porches. A kindergartener is in attendance and the children have the best of care and food with that tender personal attention so needed by very little people.

The older children are divided into two camps, one for the boys and one for the girls. They are required to make their own beds and help keep things in order and either work in their little gardens or at some industrial occupation for two hours. The rest of the time is play time. And play they do. They have the best kind of times, such very good times that very little disciplining is necessary.

Mr. Moore, the superintendent, tells a story of how a party of automobilists stopped just the other side of the bridge for their lunch one day and when it was over one of the party took a piece of frosted cake and offered it to a little boy at the opposite end of the bridge. She bade him come and get it. It had great, thick frosting on it but the boy said "No." Pressed, he said he couldn't, and insisted upon it, and then explained that the bridge was the camp boundary and he couldn't go over. Mr. Moore says that illustrates the kind of boys they have at the camp.

Another point of interest is that when they were getting up the camp yells the children asked to have one for the man who bakes the bread and cake and makes the ice cream. There is always bread and cake, great, fragrant loaves of it, and ice cream comes twice a week. There is lots of milk, too, and eggs by the gross.

Wells Memorial is talking of a new building. It is being discussed quietly and the proposition will be presented as a public need as soon as seems feasible. The work at this institution is going on quietly during the summer.

The six-week summer school at the Robert Gould Shaw house closed with an exhibition from 3 to 6 o'clock last Tuesday afternoon. This was the most successful year of the school. There was an average daily attendance of 124 and 172 completed articles were placed on view. They showed the skill attained by the children in sewing, basketry and cane-seating. The house will be closed during the month of September, opening for the winter season on Oct. 1.

Girls have been taking much interest in carpentry at the Cottage Place neighborhood house. A class of girls was busy all summer learning to use the hammer and saw. The immediate object of interest was a doll house. Each girl made one. The work did not start at the very beginning, for the houses were constructed from wooden boxes obtained from the grocery store or elsewhere, but windows and doors were cut in and a roof garden fixed on top.

Painting and papering began when the carpentry work was done and brought out numerous discussions on color and design. Next, furniture was considered. Some of the girls made every bit of theirs. Others made only a part, buying some at the 10-cent store. They made curtains, table covers and bedding, towels, cushions and other things a well-appointed house should have. It was great fun. When school closed on Friday each little girl took her doll house home and even now is engaged in making things for it and keeping it bright and tidy.

The summer school closed Friday after a most successful season.

The house will be quiet from now until October, but it will not be closed, something always going on and the excursions continuing through September.

"Polly-Put-the-Kettle-On," carefully cut out with small, blunt scissors by small hands, "Little Boy Blue," "Little Bo-Peep," and a host of others pinned up on the wall of the North Bennet Street Industrial school tell a story of the happy times that have been spent there by little people during the summer. The school is closed now, but for six weeks of July and August there gathered at the school every day some 150 children to play and work. The little children cut and wove, pasted and painted. They wove doll sweaters, doll hammocks, mats and other pretty things. The older girls sewed. Some of them did not know how to hold a needle when they came to the school, but the garments hung on view prove that they mastered the situation shortly after. They made pretty flannelette skirts for winter wear, nightgowns of the same materials, white skirts and other articles of underwear, and the more advanced made dresses. The dresses are very attractive. They are made according to the latest modes and look well. One girl did so well she was allowed to sew a little on the machine, a fact which her mother could hardly believe until she was assured of it by the teacher.

The boys are enjoying the camp at Middleton this month. The girls had it the first month and now it is the boys' turn. It accommodates 25 at a time.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SUFFRAGISTS

The New York Letter Carriers Association has unanimously passed a resolution indorsing woman suffrage. This action followed two speeches, one made by a suffragist and one by an anti-suffragist at two consecutive meetings. More than 600 men were present at the meetings, so that the passage of the resolution is taken to mean not only 600 assured votes but the moral influence on the 4500 letter carriers of the city. The National Association of Letter Carriers has already indorsed woman suffrage.

The Texas Farm Women at their first annual meeting in Austin recently adopted a resolution in favor of equal suffrage. The organization meets in conjunction with the Texas Farmers Institute.

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, will make a three weeks tour this autumn into the campaign states. Her tour will begin about Sept. 15.

Miss Lavinia Egle, field worker of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, opened headquarters in Trenton, N. J., recently. Miss Egle is considered one of the best trained workers in the association and her services will be given to New Jersey during the two months before the election.

One of the latest devices for keeping the equal suffrage issue before the people of New York is a square rigged boat which cruises in the sound in plain sight of Coney island. It bears a large sign of bright yellow oilcloth framed and mounted securely which reads in black letters "Vote for woman suffrage Nov. 2."

About 100 of the most prominent society leaders in New York city have given permission to have the boarded up doors of their city residences used as billboards for suffrage posters during their absence.

An appeal has gone out over the state of Iowa for every farmer who desires to contribute a bushel of corn for the suffragists. The corn will be sold at the state fair and the funds used for suffrage propaganda.

Three granges passed resolutions favoring the woman suffrage amendment last week, after having heard arguments on both sides of the question. They were the Sterling, Lynnfield and Saugus granges.

The carnival on the Charles river to be given under the auspices of the Waltham Board of Trade in honor of the visiting governors, next Thursday evening, will contain several suffrage canoes and power boats.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association offers a prize of a $10 gold piece for the most artistically decorated canoe or power boat, and the Waltham Equal Suffrage League offers a $5 gold piece for the second best. The only rule for all contestants in trying for the suffrage prizes is that among other decorations the United States flag must be included.

The public is cordially invited to call at ward 10 suffrage headquarters, which will be open daily.

The Boston Equal Suffrage Association will hold the following open air rallies tonight: Columbus square, 7:30 p. m.; Massachusetts and Westland avenues, at 8:30 p. m., with Mrs. Glendower Evans and Miss Freda Rogolsky as speakers; Castle square, 7:30 p. m., and Bowdoin square, 8:30 p. m. Speakers, Miss Ann Cheney, and Miss Josephine Taft. Dorchester, Uphams Corner, 7:30 p. m., and Andrews square, 8:30 p. m., speakers, Frank Stern and William McGillicuddy.

Miss Jennie Leitman, a young woman lawyer, held a large audience yesterday afternoon by her arguments for woman suffrage at the usual Sunday meeting on Boston common. Throughout the meeting there were at least 500 men who listened. Miss Leitman discussed the anti-suffrage arguments in turn.

Following is a schedule of meetings to be held this week in or near Boston. Miss Margaret Foley speaks in Malden tonight at an open air suffrage meeting.

Tuesday Mrs. Frances Kellogg Curtis of Nahant will speak at open air suffrage rallies in Fitchburg and Miss Minnie Mulry will speak in Lawrence at an open air suffrage rally.

Wednesday the Brockton Equal Suffrage League will hold an open air suffrage rally at 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Glendower Evans will speak.

Thursday the Rev. Ida C. Hultin of Sudbury will be the speaker at an open air meeting in Holyoke and Friday she will address an open air meeting held by the Springfield Equal Suffrage League. The Brookline Equal Suffrage League plans an open air meeting also on Friday at which Mrs. Frances Kellogg Curtis will speak. The same day Miss Minnie Mulry will speak in Fall River for the Fall River league, Miss Margaret Foley at the Taunton weekly open air suffrage rally and Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley at the open air meeting in Attleboro.

Saturday Mrs. Maud Wood Park of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association is scheduled to speak in Lowell. The Salem Equal Suffrage League will hold an open air meeting at which Miss Foley will speak.

RURAL CREDIT EXTENSION NEAR IN ARGENTINA

Elaborate System Providing for the Establishment of a National Agricultural Bank Is to Be Acted Upon by the Senate

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—An elaborate scheme for the extension of rural credits has been passed by the standing committees of agriculture and finance of the national Senate and now takes its place among the agenda of the Senate. It provides for the establishment of a national agricultural bank, with a capital of what would be approximately $21,000,000 in United States money.

The bank is intended to encourage the formation of rural coöperative funds and agricultural banks in the provinces and territories and the establishment of credit relations with them, discounting their paper and allowing as much as three years for repayment. It is also to provide credit for farmers and stock raisers and colonization companies, on either real or personal security; to hold colonization lands, and to make sales or leases for periods up to 10 years, with extensions if desired.

In the last few months the government has lent large sums to farmers for seed grain. Moreover, the Bank of the Nation has been operating a systematic plan of credit to farmers and stock raisers. But the opinion is widely held that the whole matter could be handled to better advantage by a bank devoted to colonization, agricultural and stock-raising interests alone.

It is proposed that two fifths of the capital of the new bank shall be supplied by a credit grant from the Bank of the Nation. The rest is to be gotten from an issue of bonds and from the real estate of the Banco Nacional, now in liquidation.

The text of the bill, as translated from the Spanish in the Review of the River Plate, is as follows:

The principal aims of the establishment shall be the promotion of agropecuarian industries and colonization, and the encouragement of the formation of rural coöperative funds and agricultural banks in the provinces and national territories, and the establishment of credit relations with these institutions in order to facilitate the development of the operation which constitutes its object. Colonization shall be carried out by the subdivision of the land and its transfer to the applicant by purchase or on lease.

The general operations of the Agricultural bank shall comprise the discount of documents of rural coöperative societies and of agricultural banks constituted subject to the requirements of the law on the subject. These discounts shall be entitled to a period up to three years for repayment at a rate of interest to be agreed upon. The bank shall only be allowed to rediscount documents covering agricultural or pastoral credits which emanate from associations or companies presented and endorsed by the establishments which maintain commercial relations with it.

It shall undertake credit operations, on real or personal security with agriculturists and pastoralists, colonization companies or rural industries devoted to the preparation and transformation of agricultural or pastoral products, for conventional periods and at rates of interest to be established by the directors. It may approve loans on agricultural or pastoral security. Receive deposits on current account, repayable on demand, at fixed date, or on savings bank accounts, and issue and accept drafts or other bills, from and upon the interior and the exterior of the republic. Coöperate towards the colonization which in harmony with the principles of this law may be undertaken by the provinces, in accordance with arrangements entered into with the respective governments. It shall carry out the colonization of such fiscal lands as the government shall place at its disposal on application. The exploitation of woods and forests on these lands must be effected under the conditions at present in force. It may issue debentures with the consent of the executive power. Twenty per cent of the net profits of the bank shall be applied annually to its reserve fund; 10 per cent to provisional (contingency) fund, and the remaining 70 per cent to increase of its capital. Loans in currency or in coin made by the Agricultural Bank of the Nation or by rural coöperative societies and agricultural banks constituted subject to the dispositions of the law governing the matter, and destined to the purchase of seed, expenses of cultivation and harvesting, shall enjoy the privileges specified in articles 3811 and 3912 of the civil code. Under expenses of cultivation shall be included the salaries of operatives and the daily wages of laborers cultivating the soil or gathering the harvest; hide of machinery for rural laborers, and irrigation contribution. The bank may not participate directly or indirectly in industrial operations, nor acquire real estate otherwise than for the purposes of the present law or for its own use. The board of directors may take over, for the purposes of this law, lands suitable for colonization which are mortgaged to the National Moragage Bank or held as security by the Banco de la Nacion Argentina in the manner and subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon with the respective directors of these two institutions.

In addition to the ordinary forms of lease and sale established by the present law and by the common law, the board may grant leases of colonization lands for periods of 10 years and under the following conditions:

The tenant undertakes to cultivate and exploit the holding leased by him under the terms and conditions laid down by the board, under penalty of lapse of the contract.

During the term of the lease the tenant may not transfer his rights without the consent of the board, which consent will be granted conditional on the new tenant assuming the obligations of the original contract.

The accumulation of holdings is forbidden except where transfer results from inheritance.

The rental shall in no case exceed 7 per cent of the value which the board may place upon the land at the time of formulating the contract.

On the expiry of the lease, the tenant shall have the right of prolonging it for successive periods of 10 and five years respectively.

The executive power may at any time order the reservation of an area of fiscal land or the suspension of its sale or lease at whatever stage of the negotiations in progress with the bank without incurring any liability for indemnification.

The capital of the Agricultural Bank shall be formed with the proceeds of an issue of $50,000,000 mn. in public funds, bearing 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent amortization, and, from the property of the real estate which constitutes the assets of the Banco Nacional (in liquidation) and the proceeds of their sale and lease.

The Banco de la Nacion Argentina is authorized to grant a credit account to the Banco Agricola to the extent of $20,000,000 mn. which shall be guaranteed by the pledge of an equivalent amount in bonds of the issue authorized by this law.

The Banco Agricola de la Nacion shall be administered by a president and six directors nominated subject to the approval of the Senate. The president must be an Argentine citizen, and shall hold office for four years. The period of office of the directors shall also be four years, but half of them must be renewed every two years, the first outgoing members being determined by lot.

Both the president and the directors may be reappointed after having been out of office for one interval period. The offices of president and directors cannot be filled by members of the public powers of the nation or of the proficials in receipt of salary or any other emolument; persons forming part of the administration or the board of any other bank, two or more persons belonging to the same mercantile firm, bankrupts or persons who have suspended payment.

The president and the directors shall be paid fees in proportion to their attendance each month.

The board shall undertake the drawing up of the internal working regulations and of all the functions of the administration of the establishment and inspection of the savings societies and the banks which avail themselves of the benefits of this law.

The board may open branches in any part of the republic which they may consider desirable, placing them under the direction of a council composed of agriculturists or pastoralists.

All contracts entered into with the Banco Agricola shall be exempt from stamp tax, and savings societies, rural coöperative associations and district agricultural banks shall be exempt from all taxes, national, provincial or municipal for 10 years.

Shipping scene on La Plate river, Buenos Aires

SCHOOL OF ARTS FOR WOMEN IN CARACAS, VEN.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CARACAS, Venezuela — This institution, founded by the present President of Venezuela, General Gomez, has lately held an exhibition which was an excellent demonstration of the usefulness of this branch of education. By the wisdom of its founder, Venezuelan women are given the opportunity for manual training and the study of careers adapted to their faculties and tastes. El Universal publishes the portraits of the lately appointed directora, Sta. Antolina Gonzales Rincona, and the sub-directora, Sra. Isabel Vivas de Torres, as heads of this school. The former is well known in her country as an authority on affairs interesting to modern women, and as a writer for the press the latter, a woman of large experience in education, and founder of the College of Sta. Teresa.

VENEZUELA BOYS TO BE EDUCATED IN UNITED STATES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CARACAS, Venezuela—The efforts of the Hon. Preston Goodwin, minister of the United States in Venezuela, in increasing the friendly relations between the two nations, are much appreciated by the country to which he is accredited. During his residence in Caracas he has been tireless in making Venezuela and the United States better acquainted, in increasing their friendly and commercial relations, and in impressing upon the North American schools and colleges the importance of a better intellectual understanding with Venezuela. The result is that ninety-one of these institutions have offered scholarships to Venezuelan students, and it is probable that many will matriculate next autumn at them.

The Venezuelan press has unanimously manifested its appreciation of this testimony of genuine friendship on the part of the United States, and in that country profound satisfaction is felt at the notable increase of the number of students from Central and South American countries. The importance of this step is incalculable, for few factors are more powerful in cementing a true Pan-American spirit and the feeling of solidarity and fraternity, than the education of Latin-American students in the United States and vice versa.

BRAZIL-CHILE STEAMER LINE IN PROSPECT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VALPARAISO, Chile—The plan for a steamship line between Brazil and Chile, to be established by the Brazilian Lloyds at the end of the present year, meets with an enthusiastic reception by both countries. It is considered that such a line would contribute greatly to the prosperity and the increasing friendly relations of the two countries.

EFFORT MADE TO REVIVE CHILEAN LACE MAKING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VALPARAISO, Chile—An effort is being made in Chile to revive the art of lace making, which has a historic interest for Spanish women. A similar effort in Spain has stimulated this endeavor, and, to show the awakened activity there, El Mercurio reports that the movement in Spain was initiated by the Countess of San Rafael, with the celebrated writer Emilio Pardo Bazan as president of the society. A school, or atalier, has been opened with 70 pupils for whom it provides the teachers and the thread and utensils for the work. When a pupil has completed five meters of lace, the school acquires it and exposes it for sale. The Society of the Friends of Art in Madrid recently opened an exhibition of Spanish laces and allied handicraft of the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, which was attended by their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, and which delighted all people of taste and artistic discrimination who attended.

The Girls Professional School of Valparaiso has already a small class in lace making, but the present interest is lacking in enthusiasm in spite of the fact that the art was not unknown or unpracticed by the women of various parts of South America in earlier days. In Paraguay there are still a few who make a lace of unique character, which is called in the native Indian, or Guarani, language "nanduty," meaning spider web. It is proposed to hold in Chile an exposition of native laces, as well as examples of the best European work, in order to stimulate a revival of this especially feminine labor for the benefit of women themselves.

COLOMBIA SEEKS HIDE MARKET IN UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The beginning of the European war shut out Colombia from some of the most important markets for her sun-dried and arsenic-cured cattle hides. Exporters immediately began seeking an outlet for the surplus product in the United States, and the results down to the time of the most recent available statistics indicate the ability of the United States to absorb an increased amount of at least this one product of the country.

During the six months ended July 30, 1915, according to figures transmitted by the United States consul at Cartagena, the declared value of hides invoiced for shipment to the United States was $272,156, contrasted with $158,835 in the corresponding period of 1914.

It is pointed out, moreover, that the market price has been not only maintained but slightly advanced. The average f. o. b. price of hides in 1914 was 15½ cents a pound. The prevailing market price, July 15, this year, was 16 cents.

IMPROVEMENTS IN DOMINICAN HARBOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The government of the Dominican Republic is about to undertake extensive harbor improvements at Puerto Plata, according to a report from the United States consul there. The improvements are to include a wharf at which two steamers can unload at the same time, a new custom house and deepening of the harbor. The cost is expected to be about $500,000. Work is expected to begin within two or three months. J. T. Collins, chief engineer of the public works department in the Cibao, will have charge.

The commerce department also has word from Santo Domingo City regarding new restrictions on the importation of explosives and firearms. Under an executive decree, the entry of such products is to be allowed only when specific authorization of the government has been obtained. Shipments of powder exceeding 10 hundredweight are prohibited, and not more than 50 revolvers may be imported at one time, or more than 5000 cartridges. These figures represent the maximum amount that may be imported by one person in a year.

ARGENTINA TO IMPORT AMERICAN CATTLE

BUENOS AIRES—A decree authorizing the importation of American cattle has been submitted to President Victorino de La Plaza. Argentina has been one of the greatest beef producing countries in the world. Her exports of this product since the war began have reached tremendous proportions.

OMAHA PLANS FOR BIG GATHERING OF LETTER CARRIERS

Delegations From Every Large City Expected at Labor Day Meeting in Nebraska

OMAHA, Neb.—Advices received here indicate that each large city will send its full quota of delegates to the approaching national gathering of the National Association of Letter Carriers, to be held in Omaha Sept. 6-11. Bands will accompany many of the delegations, and conservative estimates place the prospective attendance well up in the thousands.

Contracts have been let for decorating streets and the principal business houses of the city will present a gala appearance when the delegates arrive.

Following out a precedent established at previous gatherings of this kind, a request already has been made that all postoffices within a radius of 200 miles of Omaha close on Labor day in order that the entire letter carrier force, together with the postmasters and other employees and officials may come to this city, where a parade is scheduled for Monday afternoon in which these men will appear in full uniform.

On Monday evening a public reception will be tendered at the Omaha auditorium, which will be the convention headquarters for the week. Gov. John H. Morehead has accepted an invitation to be present at this reception and the opening ceremonies of the convention. The Hon. Dan B. Stephens, congressman from the second Nebraska district, and the Hon. T. J. Steele, congressman from the eleventh Iowa district, also will attend.

A special night probably will be arranged for at the "Ak Sar Ben" den (Nebraska spelled backwards), an organization started over 20 years ago. This organization has become synonymous with the name of the state nearly everywhere.

A grand ball will be conducted probably on Tuesday evening. One afternoon will be set apart for pleasure and the local committee will take the delegates and visitors either to Krug park or one of the clubs, where lunch will be provided and a program of sports and amusements. The Royal Order of Antelopes, which was recently organized in this city, its membership being composed of both clerks and carriers, is planning to entertain one evening.

The ladies' auxiliary to the national association will hold their national gathering at the same time as the N. A. L. C. and Gate City Auxiliary No. 78 is actively engaged in preparing for guests who will probably number several hundreds.

At the coming gathering many important questions will be brought up for discussion, but the one uppermost will be some plan for retiring superannuated employees. The delegates will come from practically every free delivery city from coast to coast, each city being entitled to one or more representatives, according to the number of carriers employed in the various places, one being allowed for every 20 members or major fraction thereof.

The first postoffice was established in Omaha on May 5, 1854; the postmaster at that time, A. B. Jones, delivering the mail to the residents of the community in his hat on his daily round. Today Omaha is a city of upwards of 200,000 population, since the recent annexation of South Omaha and Dundee on the west, through legislative enactment the past winter, and Omaha today is abundantly able to accommodate the convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers and to care for the 5000 delegates and visitors expected.

IMMIGRATION IN CANADA SHOWS MARKED DECREASE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA — Immigration in Canada shows a marked decrease since the opening of the war. Canada's fiscal year ends March 31, and all other yearly records are compiled for a corresponding period. For the year ending March 31, 1915, immigration in Canada was 144,789, as compared with 384,878 the previous year, and 402,432 in 1912-13, the greatest number that have come in any year.

The total immigration in Canada from 1900 to March 31 of this year was 3,050,811 persons. Of these from the British Isles came 1,159,628, from the United States 1,058,438, and from continental Europe 832,745. Of the British immigration 833,982 were English, 13,396 Welsh, 240,106 Scotch and 72,144 Irish. The destination of these immigrants was, to the Maritime Provinces 137,114, Quebec 485,678, Ontario 795,589, Manitoba 451,749, Saskatchewan and Alberta 821,361 and British Columbia 346,109.

Of the 144,789 who came to this country in the year ending March 31, 43,276 were from Britain, 59,779 from the United States, and 41,734 from continental Europe. There was naturally a big decrease of immigrants from Austro-Hungary and Germany but before the outbreak of war 7150 had come from the former country as against 28,323 in the previous year and 2472 from Germany as against 5537 in 1913-14. There was also a large decrease in the Finnish, Russian and Polish immigration but a considerable increase in Bulgarian and slight increases in Greek and Serbian.

During the past 15 years over 1,000,000 Americans have come to Canada and mostly settled in the prairie provinces. The greatest emigration to Canada from the United States was in the year ending March 31, 1913, when it reached 139,009 persons, although the year previous it was nearly as great, being 133,700. This year there were 59,779 crossed the border into Canada. Of the immigration received by Canada for the past 15 years, 489,073 were farmers or farm laborers, 178,837 general laborers, 143,145 mechanics, 33,367 clerks and traders, 16,092 miners and 13,431 domestics, and of the 59,779 who came into Canada during the past fiscal year, 21,819 were farmers and farm laborers, 9278 general laborers, 12,538 mechanics, 2381 clerks and traders, 618 miners and 2371 domestics.

So far this year the emigration to Canada from the United States has remained about normal. It is almost entirely to the prairie provinces and most of the newcomers are farmers. In many cases they are purchasing farm lands, preferring this to the free grant lands available owing to their distance from railway facilities.

TEXAS STARTS RURAL SCHOOL CAMPAIGN

AUSTIN, Texas—The state department of education is waging a campaign of no mean proportions throughout Texas to eduacte the people in the rural communities especially as to the provisions of the $1,000,000 rural school bill passed by the last Legislature. It is the intention of the department to devote every available moment to advising the rural communities eligible to state aid under the measure of the necessary steps to be taken before any applications will be considered.

"The primary idea of the measure is to place a premium on self-effort by the school districts of the state," said R. H. Binnion, chief clerk of the department of education, in explaining the phases of the measure and the efforts of the department to place it before the people, according to the Dallas News. He further expressed the sentiment that was voiced in the opinions of those that fathered the bill and fought it through legislative sessions, that it was unfair to the people of the state as a whole to pay taxes for the support of schools in such localities where the people were unwilling to assist themselves.

For this reason the department is waging its campaign to educate the people in order that every locality willing to help itself can receive a portion of the $1,000,000 apportionment of the last Legislature. Inspectors of the department have been traveling throughout the state for some time addressing county school conventions and rural school association gatherings, and it is estimated that already approximately 60 ccunties have been covered and more than 5000 teachers addressed. The campaign is purely of an informational nature and will be followed, when applications begin to come in by one of investigation and approval or rejection of applications for the state aid.

WOMAN CAPTAIN OF HOUSEBOAT IN BOSTON HARBOR

Famous Old Yacht Isolde the Residence of Mrs. Anne Noxon and Her Two Sons —Their Home for Two Years

"What the bungalow is to the city flat dweller, the houseboat is to me," said Mrs. Anna Noxon, licensed captain of the yacht-houseboat Isolde, with moorings at L street bridge, South Boston, in showing a representative of The Christian Science Monitor over her comfortable home. All the conveniences of a bungalow and more are to be found on the Isolde, a one time famous yacht built specially for racing at a cost of $100,000.

Mrs. Noxon is one of the few women that hold pilot licenses in New England waters, and she makes her home on the Isolde permanently, having lived there two years already. Unlike the average houseboat, fitted for summer use, or like a camp, the Isolde has all conveniences of a home and the extra privileges of life on the seashore. The Isolde is unique in American waters, inasmuch as it is probably the only houseboat on the Atlantic under British registry. Not having made a success in racing, the yacht was dismantled and sold, although built of mahogany to the waterline and teakwood to the keel. Mrs. Noxon purchased the boat, moved her household possessions into the craft, and now lives there with her two sons and their two chums.

Four minutes by trolley from South station, practically in the heart of the city, yet such attractions as quietness, cleanliness of the seashore and fishing and bathing are the lot of Captain Noxon and her family. A fast motor boat for sails around the harbor or fishing trips is moored alongside the Isolde, and Captain Noxon has the unusual privilege of free access to the German steamers anchored at quarantine. The skippers of the German vessels, quick to see the woman skipper in her trips about the harbor, extended the invitation, and she has taken advantage of it many times with parties of friends. So far as is known, she is the only one in Boston harbor having that privilege.

The Isolde is 90 feet long, 20 feet beam and at present draws about eight feet of water. Built 16 years ago in England, the craft may now be placed under American registry under the new registry law, and such is the plan of Captain Noxon. This fall a powerful engine will be installed, the registry changed, and the Isolde join the ranks of vessels under American colors. Captain Noxon then plans to make trips to Maine, and later to New York, up the Hudson, through the Erie canal if the vessel will go under the bridges successfully, and thence to the lakes.

One of the unusual features of the Isolde is the extreme dryness of the hull. Removal of drawers, lifting of locker covers, in fact opening the trap to the hold where paving blocks serve as ballast, fails to show a trace of bilge odor or any dampness, typical to most vessels. Captain Noxon uses the holes where masts went through the deck for skylights, and has cut others at various places. She has built a roof over the deck for shade and protection, all "amateur" work, as she expresses it, and swung up hammocks and sleeping swings, for occupancy at night. The craft presents the ideal for pleasure, for below decks is the galley, reception room used as a dining saloon at times, several staterooms, bath, etc., all fitted up as a home, and as cozy as the most particular would ask for. On one occasion 35 were accommodated there over night.

"Bostonians do not take advantage of the natural beauties at their command," said Captain Noxon. "By 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the pleasure craft begin scurrying for home, as if pursued by a blow, when the real beauty of the harbor or rivers, is at night. We seldom see any other small boats after dark, although on moonlight nights there is nothing more attractive than an ocean sail."

FILTER NEARS COMPLETION

The new water filtration plant at Port Hope is now nearing completion, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. The work was carried out by F. W. Thorold, the Toronto engineer, the system known as slow sand filtration, having strong recommendation. Water is drawn from Lake Ontario at a point on rock 1800 feet out, and the output is expected to exceed 500,000 gallons per day.

Have the Monitor Sent to Your Summer Address

Subscribers who are to spend the summer months at mountain, seashore or country addresses may have The Monitor mailed to them daily by sending notice to the

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, Boston, Mass.

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Constantly gaining, is the report concerning the real estate market, every week for a long time having exceeded the records for the same period in the previous year. Last week was extremely active for midsummer and two deals, exceeding $300,000 each, are worthy of the best season of the year. Large blocks of money are available at reasonable rates for legitimate purposes and responsible operators are taking advantage of favorable conditions.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Aug. 21, 1915:

	Transactions	Mortgages	Amt. of m'gages
Aug. 16	75	45	$158,100
Aug. 17	74	40	338,070
Aug. 18	66	39	105,777
Aug. 19	86	46	104,872
Aug. 20	80	48	120,330
Aug. 21	126	74	530,750
Totals	516	292	$1,357,899
Same week 1914	439	212	769,570
Same week 1913	337	175	2,668,947
Week Aug. 14, 1915	438	232	1,545,896

BACK BAY IMPROVEMENT

Albert Geiger, Jr., has purchased a tract of 75,406 square feet of land, assessed on a valuation of $196,000, and located on Beacon street, Back Bay, with a frontage of 521 feet, running through to Brookline avenue, adjoining the Hotel Buckminster and the B. & A. railroad, also purchased from the Associated Trust, and opposite land recently purchased by Mr. Geiger, who proposes to erect two buildings to cost $200,000 for occupancy by automobile concerns. He has under way on the lot across the street some $500,000 worth of work.

RESALE IN CITY PROPER

Papers have this day gone to record whereby William P. Natalie transfers the mercantile building corner of Beach and South street, bought last week, to Frank E. Simpson. It is assessed for $301,600.

SOUTH END TRANSACTIONS

Morris Greenberg sold to Morris Miller, the four story brick building at No. 10 Fay street near Harrison avenue, taxed on $5600, of which $1400 applies on 806 square feet of land.

WEST ROXBURY SALES

Charles Hersee, owner of two frame dwellings at 77 Cohasset street, corner of 85 Albano street, has conveyed title to James H. Molloy. The assessed valuation is $4600, including $800 on 6834 square feet of land.

Rudolph O. Pacht purchased from Frank M. Aldrich a lot of land for improvement on the corner of Lagrange street and Welton road, containing 5577 square feet, taxed on $700.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS

Hugh C. Moses of Newton Upper Falls has purchased lot 17 on Canterbury road, in the Eliot section of Newton, from Margaret C. Cozens. The lot contains 7550 square feet of land. He will at once commence the erection of a single house. This will make the fifth house this same builder has erected on this tract of land. William J. Cozens was the broker.

Through the same office Christine Ponge of Auburndale has sold her new house and garage at 83 Carver road, Newton Highlands, together with 6880 square feet of land, to Elizabeth Nye of Malden, who buys for occupancy. The house is not yet assessed. Edwin P. Seaver of New Bedford has sold a lot of land on Woodward street, between Allen avenue and Upland street, containing 10,312 square feet to A. F. Green of Boston, who will build a residence for himself shortly. The assessment on the land is $1500. William J. Congdon of Waban were the brokers in this transaction.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Redlands rd., 117-22, ward 23; N. J. Murphy; Harold Duffie; frame dwelling.
Moraine st., 67, ward 22; C. Eberle; frame dwelling.
Merchants rd. and North and South Market sts., ward 6; City of Boston; alter market.
Tremont st., 1274, ward 18; John L. Sheehan; alter store and dwelling.
Province st., 8, 10, 12, ward 7; est. of John A. Turner; alter hotel, etc.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Morris Greenberg to Morris Miller, Fay st.; q.; $1.
William P. Natale to Frank E. Simpson, Beach and South sts. and Utica pl.; q.; $1.
Stephen G. Allen, mtgee., Berwick pk.; d.; $5000.
Associated Trust to Charles Paine, Beacon st. and Brookline av.; d.; $1.
Charles Paine to Thomas E. Rothwell,

WEST ROXBURY

Ethel G. Knapp to Franklin P. Smith et ux., Newburg st.; w.; $1.
Securities Real Est. Trust to Henry White et ux., Center ter.; q.; $1.
Frank M. Aldrich to Rudolph P. Pacht, Lagrange st. and Welton rd.; q.; $1.
Ethel M. Reynolds to Alexander Roberts, Cornell and Eastbourne sts., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Anna G. C. Hewns to Frederik Wardrop, Welton rd.; q.; $1.
Georgia E. Craker to Ichabod Bunker, Welton rd.; q.; $1.
Securities Real Estate Trust to Thomas J. Corliss, Center st., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Charles A. Blue to Flora L. Blue, Sherwood st.; q.; $1.
Securities Real Est. Trust to Jennie Lewis, Vogel and Stimson sts.; q.; $1.
Same to James Lamia, Glendale rd.; q.; $1.
Agnes M. Kelley to Mary J. Kelley, Aldworth st.; w.; $1.
Charles Hersee to James H. Molloy, Cohasset and Albane sts.; w.; $1.
Arthur Stevens, tr., to Marion W. Smith, Wellington rd., 4 lots; d.; $1.
Mitchell Schulkin to Joseph K. Gordon, Brackett st.; q.; $1.
Henry W. Jackson to Edward W. Fuller, Princeton and Harvard ave.; q.; $1.
George Wilson est. to W. Stanley Tripp, Everett st.; d.; $1.
Arabella S. Mudge et al. to W. Stanley Tripp, Everett st.; q.; $1.

BERLIN ARABIC REPORT AWAITED AT WASHINGTON

(Continued from page one)

mander will have to be received before it can be conclusively established that the ship was sunk by a German submarine. One possibility is that the submarine, if it was a submarine, was captured or sunk after torpedoing the Arabic, in which case Germany could not say positively whether the act may be attributed to her.

This is all the administration has to say today regarding this government's action in the Arabic case. They are still awaiting the facts. Nothing has been established definitely except that the Arabic was sunk and that the list of survivors is now reasonably accurate.

As to the important facts upon which Germany's culpability hinges, nothing certain has been established. This government does not yet know officially whether the Arabic was convoyed, whether she tried to escape, whether she resisted, or tried to ram the submarine, whether she altered her course in going to the assistance of another ship and thus made the submarine officers apprehensive for their own safety—or in fact whether the ship actually was sunk by a submarine or by a mine. This government maintains an open mind on the whole question and probably will do so until the German government is heard from.

Only the most fragmentary official information has yet been received, it is learned today. The fact that survivors left Queenstown promptly after arriving there, making it impossible for the American consul to get their testimony has delayed matters. Ambassador Page has taken up the matter and will endeavor to get further information from the survivors who have gone to London and other English points.

The American consulate at Queenstown had forwarded by mail copies of the testimony taken, but the state department will not delay its action until these are received as they will get the substance of the testimony by cable. Only one affidavit has been received so far, that of a Mrs. Covington.

It was officially denied today that this government has determined upon a course of action, should the sinking of the Arabic prove to have been deliberate. There will be no decision, it was learned, until all the important facts have been determined.

At all events people who are talking war are certainly premature, for there is good reason to believe that this government "has several things up its sleeve short of war."

CONFERENCE OF IMMIGRATION MEN IS CALLED SUCCESS

Commissioner Skeffington, Back at His Office, Tells of Results of San Francisco Meeting

Henry J. Skeffington, local commissioner of immigration, resumed his duties at the station today after an absence of about a month, during which time he attended the two conferences on immigration at San Francisco, one on the unemployed and means of bringing them and positions together and the other on immigration. The immigration conference was so successful that hereafter it will be an annual affair, according to a decision of Secretary William B. Wilson of the department of labor, said Commissioner Skeffington.

"The conference," he said, "brought the immigration commissioners from all over the United States together, and gave them an insight into the work done by each other, familiarizing them with unfamiliar duties and work done by other commissioners in meeting conditions peculiar to their respective stations. Papers were called for, and discussions held. Many papers will be written and sent to Washington to be published in connection with immigration work. The conference was very enlightening and a great success, and there was a strong sentiment for the next one to be held in New Orleans."

Commissioner Skeffington will write a paper on bonds, telling of the various cases at Boston where bond is given for aliens to be landed as a guarantee that they will not become public charges.

Regarding the conference on the employment question, Mr. Skeffington said that state, municipal and federal authorities would hereafter act together in bringing together positions and laborers, and the outlook was good for improved conditions in the future.

HARVARD CLUBS ELECT

SAN FRANCISCO—Delegates to the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs elected the following officers: Thomas Lamont '02, New York, president; E. H. Crossman '94, St. Louis, secretary; E. C. Kimball '00, Pittsburgh, treasurer. Pittsburgh was chosen for the next meeting in June, 1916.

S. S. BRUCE AT ARCHANGEL

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Arrival at Archangel of the steamer Bruce, which was sold to the Russian admiralty last month, to be used in keeping harbor waters open, was reported here Sunday. The Bruce made the passage in 14 days. She was formerly in the coastal service from this port.

SHIPPING NEWS

Groundfish arrivals today were: Str Billow 176,000 pounds, Surf 82,300, Ripple 120,600, Wave 150,400, Long Island 100,400, schrs Gladys & Nellie 45,400, Buema 29,400, Fannie Belle Atwood 73,500, Washakie 29,000, Louisa R. Sylva 26,500, Ellen & Mary 47,000, Aspinet 50,200, Valerie 60,000, W. M. Goodspeed 36,500, Jorgina 31,500, Arbitrator 26,000, Delphine Cabral 35,700, Natalie J. Nelson 61,000, Alice 31,100, Viking 3100, Adeline 91,000, Lillian 113,000, Richard 28,500, Hattie Heckman 20,000, Jeanette 135,000, Ralph Brown 135,000, Lucinda I. Lowell 31,500, Mary F. Sears 82,000, Robert & Arthur 51,500, Somerville 105,000, Thomas Brundage 27,000, Ethel B. Penny 48,000, Waltham 34,500, and Good Luck which arrived too late to be reported, but has about 18,000 pounds. The Somerville also had 14,000 halibut, 10,000 cusk; E. B. Penny 12,000 cusk, Lillian one swordfish, Robert & Arthur 12,000 cusk, and Ralph Brown eight Swordfish. Wholesale prices: Haddock $2.75 per hundredweight, steak cod $7.50, market cod $2.75, pollock $3, large hake $3.75, medium hake $2.25, and cusk $3.25.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Dorothy, Farnsworth, Boca Grande, Fla.
Str City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah.
Str Suffolk, Harding, Norfolk.
Str Bunker Hill, Colberth, New York.
Str City of Rockland, Linscott, Both, Me.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Schr Little Elsie, Larkin, Nova Scotia coast.
Tug Covington, Law, Norfolk, twg bgs George R. Skolfield and Kennebec.
Tug Neponset, Sears, New York, twg bgs Allentown and Michael Dempsey.

Cleared

Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N S.
Str Governor Cobb, Wentworth, St John, N B.
Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Portland.
Str Bunker Hill, Colberth, New York.
Str City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.
Str City of Rockland, Linscott, Bath.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Strout, Portland.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Tuscania, Liverpool; Brazos, San Juan; Barbara, Liverpool; Pathfinder, Caibarien, etc; Banan, Port Antonio; Pinar del Rio, Cardenas; Creole, New Orleans; Duca degli Abruzzi, Genoa and Naples; Motano, Tuxpam; Luciline, Cette; Excelsior, New Orleans; Sixaola, Port Antonio; Aragon, Georgetown, S. C.; Tenadores, Colon, etc.; bark Belmont, Fancy, Buenos Aires.

FISH RECEIPTS BIG AND PRICES LOW

Receipts of fish were heavier today than they have been in years, and the number of vessels at the fish pier is the largest for one morning's business since the dealers occupied the quarters nearly two years ago. More than 2,165,600 pounds of fresh groundfish alone, without considering the receipts of mackerel and swordfish, were brought to the fish pier. This amount includes more than 1,103,500 pounds haddock alone, and is a heavy amount of fish to be brought to port for one entire week. The other varities were 467,400 cod, 84,000 pollock, 194,200 hake, 268,500 scrod, 34,000 cusk and 14,000 halibut.

A total of five steam trawlers, and a fleet of 29 sailing craft were at South Boston with groundfish, five with mackerel, and two with swordfish, a total of 41 vessels. There were also five vessels at T wharf, with mackerel and swordfish. The groundfish fleet included some unusually large trips of fish, which accounts for the heavy receipts. Prices were low.

PASSPORTS REQUIRED IN NEWFOUNDLAND

WASHINGTON—The state department has received a dispatch from the American consul at Sydney, N. S., in which he mentions the recent regulations of the Newfoundland government requiring passports of persons entering Newfoundland and says that "these regulations not being generally known are causing delay, trouble and financial loss to American commercial salesmen, who, on reaching Sydney, cannot proceed to Newfoundland."

Commenting on the dispatch the state department said:

"The department has already endeavored to notify the public through the press and otherwise, that although passports are not required in Canada, they are required in Newfoundland. American citizens who contemplate visiting Newfoundland should be careful to apply to the department for passports before leaving this country. Those who have already reached Canada on their way to Newfoundland may make their applications before the nearest American consuls."

STATE FARMING WORK BUREAU

PHILADELPHIA—Jacob Lightner, of the state department of labor and industry, is organizing the employment bureau. The new bureau, authorized by a legislative act of the present year, will have headquarters in Harrisburg and branches in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton, says The North American.

POMPONS GIVE A MONTH LONG BLOOM IN N. E.

Chrysanthemums Just Beginning to Form Buds That Later Become Flowers—Process of Disbudding Is Explained

There is no country in the world, it may be said, where artistic harmony is so generally and so spontaneously expressed by the people as in Japan. The farmer coming home from the fields finds his front door the setting of a picture of exquisite daintiness. Vases of flowers are placed with unconscious skill where the lines of composition seem to require them. Through the small back door more flowers growing in the tiny garden are seen in the evening sunlight, and of all the plants that thrive in that land of blossoms the one most cared for by the people, and even adopted by the nation as its official emblem, is the Chrysanthemum.

It was some 200 years ago that the first specimens of the Chrysanthemum were brought to Europe, but it had been in cultivation in the far East for many centuries before.

At the present season the Chrysanthemum plants in New England and in the rest of the northern hemisphere are beginning to form the buds that will expand into the blossoms on which gardens so largely depend at the extreme end of the autumn. If full value is to be derived from the plants, attention should be given to the buds before they get any larger. Whether there are to be a great many little flowers, or a few larger ones, or, if, as sometimes happens, one flower is desired as large as possible, the buds must be reduced in number accordingly. The process is known as disbudding, and the success of a Chrysanthemum grower largely depends upon his skill in that process.

Two kinds of buds are recognized, the crown buds and the terminal buds. The first are the ones that grow on the end of the middle stem of the plant; the latter are on the ends of the branches. If only one large flower is to be produced, a crown bud is left, all subsequent ones and all branches being pinched off as they appear. Some consider it better to use the second crown bud instead of the one first formed. If this is to be done, it is usual to remove the top of the stem earlier, and when a bud starts from the leaf angle just below, to leave that one to grow alone. But it is not usual, except for exhibition purposes, to throw all the purpose of the plant into one great flower. The common method is to cut off the crown buds and to allow branches to spring out from below; to cut the ends off these in a similar way, and thus obtain a second series of branches from the first ones. Each of these will about now be producing a cluster of buds (terminals) at the end, and it is usual to cut out all but three. If carefully done, this process will give a more or less symmetrical bush, covered regularly with small flowers at about equal distances apart.

To obtain what is known as a standard Chrysanthemum, the stem is kept clear of branches until it is about three feet high, and then the top is pinched off. This causes branches to spring out from the latent buds. The lower ones are cut off, only the upper ones being allowed to develop. Thus a bushy plant is produced at the end of a bare stem. The tendency of all plants to produce new branches below, if the growth of the central one is checked, seems difficult to understand at first. All leaves have in the angle (axil) between them and the stem a bud sometimes so small as to be nearly invisible, but always there. These are potential branches. As long as the upper parts of the stem are growing and using up the whole supply of sap which flows up from the root, these buds are dormant; but if for any reason the upper growth is stopped the sap immediately begins to flow into these buds. They soon expand, throw off their bud scales and grow out into branches.

After provision has been made for the desired amount of flower production, and while the chosen buds are developing into flowers, it is well to keep the roots hidden from the sun by putting over them a thin mulch of leaves or straw. One of the advantages in New England of these delightful flowers is that they last well on after the autumn blossoms have stopped. With a little art in covering them when that time comes, it is even possible to keep them in bloom well into November.

Perhaps the most satisfactory covering for plants standing out in the open beds is a light cloth of some sort thrown over them at night time. It is best to have it supported above the flowers, so as not to break them down. A good plan is to drive a row of bamboo stakes, or wooden ones painted green, into the edges of the bed, about six feet apart, both before and behind the plants; to connect their tips with wire, so that when the night is likely to be cold, a strip of cloth, weighted at the ends with wooden bars, like a window shade, can be thrown over the frame work, just clearing the tops of the plants.

The hardiest varieties are the Pompons, and they will give a month of blossoms if cared for in some such way after everything else is finished. When the last of the flowers have been gathered the stems are cut down nearly to the ground and the root covered with the same winter mulch of leaves as the other perennials.

WIRELESS NEWS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 490; to Cape Race, N. F. 830; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable island, 648; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 193; to Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.

SS Corning, Baton Rouge for Malmo, was 142 miles east of Cape Fear at noon Sunday.

SS Ocean (Dutch), New Orleans for Norfolk and Rotterdam, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at 2 p m Sunday.

SS Jemtland (Sw), Boston for Philadelphia, passed Nantucket lightship ta 7 a m Sunday.

SS Nelson, Boston for Porto Padre, was 10 miles south of Watling island at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS City of Atlanta, Boston for Savannah, was 70 miles southwest of Gay Head at noon Sunday.

SS Howard, Boston for Norfolk, was 130 miles southwest of Gay Head at noon Sunday.

SS City of Montgomery, New York for Savannah, was 138 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Bantu, New York for San Francisco, was 156 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS San Marcos, New York for Mobile, was 200 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Alamo, New York for Mobile, was 100 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Zacapas, New York for Cristobal, was 60 miles north of Cape Mayai at noon Sunday.

SS Texan, New York for San Francisco, was 560 miles north of Cristobal at noon Sunday.

SS Santa Marta, Cristobal for New York, was 1272 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Comus, New Orleans for New York, was 38 miles northwest of Tortugas at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Santa Cecilia, Astoria, O, for New York, was 848 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Sunday.

SS Saratoga, Havana for New York, was 673 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville for New York, was 500 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Caloria, New York for Tuxpam, was 23 miles south of Jupiter at noon Sunday.

SS Havana, New York for Havana, was 341 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Antilles, New York for New Orleans, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Maracaibo, Maracaibo for New York, was 45 miles north of Mayaguez at 6 p m Saturday.

SS Coamo, New York for San Juan, was 252 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Apache, New York for Jacksonville, was 268 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Zulia, New York for San Juan, etc. was 706 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Saturday.

SS Honolulan, Balboa for New York, was 590 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Sunday.

SS Alliance, New York for Cristobal, was 917 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SALEM PLAYGROUNDS TO HAVE EXHIBITION

SALEM, Mass.—The annual field day of the local playground will be held tomorrow on the Common. Some 1500 children are expected to participate. There are seven playgrounds in the city. Each playground will represent, in drills as well as costume, some branch of the national defense, such as the sailors, marines, infantry, cavalry, artillery, West Point cadets and Annapolis middies.

There will be a parade of all the playground children starting at 2 p. m. Each playground group will be designated by a different color. Arriving at the Common there will be a flag raising and formal salute to the flag. Then will follow a series of sports, folk dances, races and exhibitions. There will also be an exhibition of industrial work accomplished by the children, such as needlework, drawing, painting, etc., as taught by the instructors at the playgrounds during the summer.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today:

Capt. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., to Ft. Sill, Okla.

Leave two months granted Second Lieut. John P. Edgerly.

Leave one month granted Capt. Charles De F. Chandler.

Leave one month granted Lieut. Col. Paul F. Straub.

Navy Orders

Lieutenant Commander H. N. Jenson, detached duty, Key Port, Wash., to Pacific coast torpedo station.

Lieut. Albert Norris, detached Saratoga to home.

Movements of Vessels

Vestal, Lebanon, Patapsco, Ontario, Patuxent, and Sonoma, at Norfolk.

Triton, Washington, for Norfolk.

Barney, at Washington.

Bainbridge, at Jolo.

Elfrida, Norfolk, for Newbern.

Fox, at Aberdeen, Wash.

Jason, at Cape Haitien.

MacDonough, and D-2 at Newport.

Orion, at Hampton Roads.

Gloucester, New York, for practise cruise.

Yorktown, Salina Cruz, for Corinto.

Kanawha, Newport for Hampton Roads.

Ozark, G-1, G-2, and G-4 New York for Newport.

Chattanooga, Manzanillo for Acapulco.

Raleigh, at San Diego.

Nero, at Guaymas.

Saturn, at Bremerton.

Dolphin, at New London.

Galveston, at Chingwangtao.

Nashville, Cape Haitien for Port de Paix.

Ericsson, at Tompkinsville.

Tennessee, at Hampton Roads.

TO HAVE EXTENSION SCHOOL

TIFFIN—Old Fort has been granted an agricultural extension school to be held by the state at that place Nov. 22 to 26. Crops, soils and animal husbandry will be taught the men and home economics will be demonstrated for the women. Five instructors will be sent from Ohio State University, says the Toledo Blade.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Verona, for Naples-Genoa ..... Aug. 24
*Cymric, for Liverpool ..... Aug. 25
T di Savoia, for Italy-France ..... Aug. 26
*United States, for Copenhagen ..... Aug. 26
Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow ..... Aug. 27
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool ..... Aug. 28
*Duca d'Abruzzi, for Mediterranean ports ..... Aug. 28
*Czar, for Russia ..... Aug. 29
*Nieuw Amsterdam, Falmouth-Rotterdam ..... Aug. 31

Sailings from Boston

*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports ..... Sept. 7

Sailings from Philadelphia

Ancona, for Mediterranean ports ..... Sept. 7
Duca d'Aosta, for Mediter'n ports ..... Sept. 24

Sailings from Montreal

Carthaginian, for Glasgow ..... Sept. 8
Corinthian, for London ..... Sept. 12
Hesperian, for Liverpool ..... Sept. 18
Sicilian, for London ..... Sept. 19
Pretorian, for Glasgow ..... Sept. 22
Corsican, for Liverpool ..... Sept. 25

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Adriatic, for New York ..... Aug. 25
Cameronia, for New York ..... Aug. 28
St. Paul, for New York ..... Aug. 28
Lapland, for New York ..... Sept. 1
Hesperian, for Montreal ..... Sept. 3
Orduna, for New York ..... Sept. 4
New York, for New York ..... Sept. 4
Baltic, for New York ..... Sept. 8
Corsican, for Montreal ..... Sept. 10
Philadelphia, for New York ..... Sept. 11
Tuscania, for New York ..... Sept. 11
Cymric, for New York ..... Sept. 15
Scandinavian, for Montreal ..... Sept. 17
St. Louis, for New York ..... Sept. 18
Saxonia, for New York ..... Sept. 18
Cameronia, for New York ..... Sept. 25
St. Paul, for New York ..... Sept. 25

Sailings from London

Sicilian, for Montreal ..... Sept. 1
Corinthian, for Montreal ..... Sept. 29

Sailings from Glasgow

Cameronia, for New York ..... Aug. 27
Pretorian, for Montreal ..... Sept. 4
Tuscania, for New York ..... Sept. 10
Cameronia, for New York ..... Sept. 24
Carthaginian, for Montreal ..... Sept. 25

Sailings from Genoa

America, for New York ..... Aug. 24
Europa, for New York ..... Aug. 26
Canopic, for Boston and New York ..... Aug. 29
Duca d'Aosta, for New York ..... Sept. 7
Stampalia, for New York ..... Sept. 14
Duca d'Abruzzi, for New York ..... Sept. 21

Sailings from Bergen

Kristianiafjord, for New York ..... Sept. 8
Bergensfjord, for New York ..... Sept. 29

Sailings from Copenhagen

Frederick VIII., for New York ..... Sept. 2
United States, for New York ..... Sept. 16
Hellig Olav, for New York ..... Sept. 23
Oscar II., for New York ..... Sept. 30

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong ..... Aug. 21
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu ..... Aug. 25
*Mongolia, for Hongkong ..... Aug. 28
*Manoa, for Honolulu ..... Aug. 31
*Ventura, for Sydney ..... Aug. 31

Sailings from Seattle

*Hilonian, for Honolulu ..... Aug. 21
*Merionetshire, for Hongkong ..... Aug. 21
*Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong ..... Aug. 27

Sailings from Tacoma

*Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong ..... Aug. 26

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Vancouver

Makura, for Sydney ..... Sept. 1
Niagara, for Sydney ..... Sept. 29

Sailings from Hongkong

Mexico Maru, for Tacoma ..... Aug. 23
Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco ..... Aug. 24
China, for San Francisco ..... Aug. 31
Chicago Maru, for Tacoma ..... Sept. 3
Monteagle, for Vancouver ..... Sept. 4
Aki Maru, for Seattle ..... Sept. 7
Manchuria, for San Francisco ..... Sept. 7
Canada Maru, for Tacoma ..... Sept. 13
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco ..... Sept. 14
Tamba Maru, for Seattle ..... Sept. 21
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco ..... Sept. 28
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle ..... Sept. 30

Sailings from Yokohama

Shidzouka Maru, for Seattle ..... Sept. 2
Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco ..... Sept. 4
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma ..... Sept. 9
China, for San Francisco ..... Sept. 10
Monteagle, for Vancouver ..... Sept. 14
Chicago Maru, for Tacoma ..... Sept. 16
Manchuria, for San Francisco ..... Sept. 18
Aki Maru, for Seattle ..... Sept. 22
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco ..... Sept. 25
Canada Maru, for Tacoma ..... Sept. 30

Sailings from Honolulu

Persia, for San Francisco ..... Aug. 24
Sierra, for San Francisco ..... Aug. 28
Korea, for San Francisco ..... Aug. 31
Siberia, for San Francisco ..... Sept. 7
Sonoma, for San Francisco ..... Sept. 9
Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco ..... Sept. 14
Niagara, for Vancouver ..... Sept. 17
China, for San Francisco ..... Sept. 21
Sierra, for San Francisco ..... Sept. 25
Manchuria, for San Francisco ..... Sept. 28

Sailings from Manila

Mexico Maru, for Tacoma ..... Sept. 29
China, for San Francisco ..... Sept. 2
Canada Maru, for Tacoma ..... Sept. 19
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco ..... Sept. 30

Sailings from Sydney

Niagara, for Vancouver ..... Sept. 2
Ventura, for San Francisco ..... Sept. 25
Makura, for Vancouver ..... Sept. 30

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Strathearn ..... Pisagua ..... July

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25

Anglian ..... London ..... Aug. 13
Jos. W. Fordney ..... Archangel ..... Aug 9

THURSDAY, AUG. 26

Mexicano ..... Gothenburg ..... Aug.
Memphian ..... Manchester ..... Aug. 13

FRIDAY, AUG. 27

Sagamore ..... Liverpool ..... Aug. 17
Taurus ..... Buenos Aires ..... July 30
Merton Hall ..... Calcutta ..... July 2

SUNDAY, AUG. 29

Urbino ..... Hull, England ..... Aug. 15
Kish ..... Glasgow ..... Aug. 16

TUESDAY, AUG. 31

Hostilius ..... Buenos Aires ..... July 29
Algol ..... Manchester ..... Aug.
Cretic ..... Naples ..... Aug. 18

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2

Kumeric ..... Calcutta ..... July 14

SUNDAY, SEPT. 5

Sachem ..... Liverpool ..... Aug. 25

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7

Skipton Castle ..... Buenos Aires ..... Aug. 9
Indrasamha ..... Yokohama via Singapore ..... June 14

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9

St. Patrick ..... Calcutta ..... July 24
Colusa ..... Sydney, N. S. W. ..... July 31

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10

City of Naples ..... Singapore ..... July 11

SUNDAY, SEPT. 12

H. V. Fisker ..... Aalborg ..... Aug. 25

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14

Idaho ..... Hull, England ..... Aug. 31
Largo Law ..... Liverpool ..... Sep. 4

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15

Kansas ..... Calcutta ..... Aug. 1

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16

Egremont Castle ..... Yokohama via Singapore ..... Aug. 6

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17

City of Bristol ..... Shanghai via Singapore ..... July 1

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18

Indra ..... Hongkong ..... June 25

NIPPON STEAMSHIPS EVER TO SAIL WEST

VICTORIA, B. C.—No north Pacific ports figure in the schedule of the round-the-world service which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has just inaugurated. Both Victoria and Seattle were in hopes of being included in the Panama route, but the company has decided to have its ships proceed direct from Balboa to Yokohama, with a call at Honolulu for bunkers, says the Times.

Captain Nagaeue, master of the Nippon liner Tamba Maru, which arrived from the Orient recently, says that the company will use 11 steamships in the round-the-world trade. They will be tramp vessels, and no attempt will be made to foster passenger travel. Six specially constructed vessels are now ready to leave the builders' yards, and will be placed in the trade immediately. Five other tramps, each with a cargo capacity of 7500 tons, will alternate with these new vessels.

The Nippon line will have its fleet always heading west. The service will not be maintained both ways, as was at first anticipated. Much freight is moving westward at the present time. According to Captain Nagasue, the liners will leave Yokohama, proceed to Hong Kong, thence to the Suez canal and on to London. From the Thames port the ships will cross the Atlantic to New York, then continue to Colon, pass through the canal to Balboa, from where they will set out on their passage across the Pacific to Yokohama.

When the Nippon line was planning its Panama service it was reported that fleets would be operated in opposite directions, and on both voyages call in at Victoria and Seattle. This would then bring about a curtailment in the present transpacific service. These plans, however, did not materialize for business reasons. In ratifying the plans the directors decided to let the transpacific trade remain as it is, and maintain the round-the-world service in only one direction.

LODGE PRESENTED WITH FLAG

Golden Crown lodge, I. O. B. A., was presented with a flag at its quarters, 24 Hayward place, yesterday afternoon. Edward J. Bromberg met the presentation address. The flag was the gift of Morris H. Friedson, and it was accepted by E. B. Goldberg, the president of the organization. There were addresses by other speakers and a program of music.

OVERSEA MAIL DISPATCHES FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 28

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P.O. Letters—	*Other articles
Italy, Bulgaria, Servia, Rumania, Switzerland and Greece, via Naples	Verona	Aug. 23, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg and Turkey, via Christiansand	United States	Aug. 25, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Specially addressed for Great Britain and Ireland, via Liverpool	Cymric	Aug. 26, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	Esparta	Aug. 26, 6:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Specially addressed for Italy, Bulgaria, Servia, Rumania, Switzerland and Greece, via Naples	Duca d'Abruzzi	Aug. 27, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	Philadelphia	Aug. 27, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.

*Except parcel post.

Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates; two (2) cents per ounce rate discontinued.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, west Asia and East Indies closes Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) at 6:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m., Aug. 29 and 30, and 7 a. m., Aug. 30 and 31.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.

Parcel post for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m., forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m., Newfoundland, Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P.O.
Hawaii	Manoa	San Fran.,	Aug. 26, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan islands, Australia (except West), which is forwarded via Europe, specially addressed for New Zealand	Ventura	San Fran.,	Aug. 26, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Fiji islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West), which is forwarded via Europe	Makura	Vancouver,	Aug. 27, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Shinyo Maru	San Fran.,	Aug. 30, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Sado Maru	San Fran.,	Sept. 2, 6 p.m.
Guam and the Philippines	U. S. transport	San Fran.,	Sept. 2, 6 p.m.
Hawaii and the Philippines	Matsonia	San Fran.,	Sept. 3, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West) which is forwarded via Europe	Moana	San Fran.,	Sept. 10, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

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The brilliant and successful three months Shakespearean season given by The Henry Jewett Players at the Boston Opera House last winter was so marked—particularly in the thoroughness of training and purity of diction—that this School of Acting was opened. So satisfactorily has it met a great need that the sessions of the School have continued throughout the summer months. We offer

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either amateur or professional, under the direct supervision of the most talented and popular members of this company of English Players, who are TO-DAY eminent and SUCCESSFUL in their profession.

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MR. MAX MONTESOLE of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree's London Company, and

MR. HENRY JEWETT

Director of the School and of the Henry Jewett Players

The names of other members of the faculty will be announced shortly. They will be engaged for special courses, and will be selected from the company of the Henry Jewett Players, season 1915-16.

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FARM BUREAU HAS PROVED ITS USEFULNESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK—According to a report just made public here by the State Agricultural College the recently developed farm bureaux organized for the purpose of increasing the knowledge of farmers in various cultivation methods, and for spreading education as to marketing and general selling conditions, have undergone a most surprising advance in usefulness and activity. Last year there were but a trifle over 2000 members in the bureaux organized, while today the bureaux themselves have grown to 33 in number and the membership to nearly 9000, a number that represents a full 8 per cent of all the farmers in the state.

The farm bureau as it now exists is a cooperative organization for mutual self-help and education in agricultural pursuits. It is essentially a county organization, and has worked out most successfully in the fruit and vegetable growing counties. There is intimate association between the United States department of agriculture and the state agricultural department, while the state college is in the intimate and direct relationship to the bureaux. The plan comprises arrangements for a bureau manager who consults with and works out plans in association with the farmers of his county for studies of methods and field tests for developing better methods and products. All questions dealing with crops, live stock and soil are gone into carefully and the best practices and methods worked out in group method, while demonstration meetings are held at regular intervals for further mutual instruction.

The report shows that at this time over 3000 field tests of importance are in progress, on the ratio of about 105 to the county, and of this number nearly 400 have to do with the use of lime which happens to be one of the chief needs of the soil of this state. One of the more important experiments has to do with the selection, breeding and fertilization of the potato and 350 tests of this character are being carried forward, while meadow fertilization accounts for another 224 tests, alfalfa cultivation for 340 and oat-smut treatment for 212.

One of the valuable development works of the bureaux in the surveys that have been conducted on 1064 farms in 16 counties. All these have been intended to better the degree of management of the farms and have been highly productive. Demonstration tests to the number of over 340 have been held, and these have been open meetings for true experiment and discussion, with particular relation to live stock questions. The report further states that during the past six months nearly 700 meetings have been held in barns and fields for similar demonstration purposes.

As an example of the manner in which the work is growing the report shows that Orange county has enrolled in its bureau 10 per cent of all its farmers; Chenango has 12 per cent; Otsego has 16 per cent; Wyoming 17 per cent; Monroe 8 per cent. The greatest interest is being manifested by farmers in all parts of the state, and there is every indication that the enrollment for the coming year will be on even greater proportions than the past year. One of the chief objects of the work is to break down the feelings that arise—competitive feelings—between farmers themselves, and to substitute therefor cooperation of the proper kind. It is further a plan to encourage the formation of associations in districts among the farmers, and so far this has worked out with the result that four poultry organizations, 38 cow-testing associations, 17 cooperative selling organizations, 14 breeders' associations and six miscellaneous groups have been formed with many more in prospect.

Cooperation has been held out to the farmers as the best method of breaking down the injustices of which the farmers have complained at the hands of the middle men. As an example of this injustice in a letter published recently in a local newspaper a farmer complains that while he is compelled to accept 17 cents a bushel for his potato crop, the standard price in New York City is a dollar a bushel, and he desires to know what intermediate expenses there could possibly be that could necessitate such an overplus charge as this.

REGINA SCHOOLS GET NEW SUPERINTENDENT

REGINA, Sask.—Charles Nivins, B. A., the new superintendent of city schools in Regina, who has been taking a special course at California University, will take up his new duties immediately upon his return, succeeding Maj. T. E. Perrett, who has been appointed principal of the Regina normal school, says the Leader.

Since coming to Regina Mr. Nivins has held the position of secretary to the Saskatchewan Educational Association since April, 1914. In 1913 he was appointed a member of the public library board of Regina, and has taken a great interest in the work of the institution.

Mr. Nivins is a native of Huron county, Ontario, where he received his early education and attended Toronto University from 1890 to 1894. Subsequently he attended the school of pedagogy and taught privately in Toronto. In 1896 he became principal of Prince Albert schools, taking the public and high school work. From 1904 to 1911 Mr. Nivins worked as inspector of schools in Oxbow district, after which he became lecturer in the Provincial normal school at Regina.

Owing to the increased attendance in the public schools of the city, the position of superintendent of schools has become a very important one.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY PLANTS MANY TREES

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Reforestation is being successfully demonstrated at Lehigh University. Up on the top of Old South mountain, at an altitude of 1100 feet, the university authorities have utilized 11 acres of land as an arboretum. In this area 8600 trees have been planted. The university was principally prompted in its reforestation work to protect its campus, and in the past few years there has been scattered over the campus, says the Philadelphia Ledger, not included in the arboretum, 43,000 evergreens, principally pine and spruce, with a few hemlock and some hardwood. In the arboretum there are 500 white pine, 500 pitch pine, 400 red pine, 500 jack pine, 400 shortleaved pine, 400 Scotch pine, 100 red spruce, 500 Norway spruce, 400 European larch, 200 bald cypress, 100 pin oak, 400 burr oak, 300 white oak, 300 black oak, 200 scarlet oak, 200 cucumber, 600 tulip poplar, 300 black cherry, 300 honey locust, 400 sugar maple, 600 basswood, 700 white ash, 100 yellow birch, 100 elm and 100 hemlock.

WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF FISH PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The bureau of fisheries is coöperating with the department of agriculture in two interesting lines of work: First, it is to investigate the role played by fishes in controlling the abundance of mosquitoes; and, second, it is to provide for a more systematic distribution of desirable fishes, chiefly trouts, in the forest reserves of the Rocky mountain region.

Unusual facilities, it is pointed out, are afforded for the mosquito investigation. On a large plantation on the Mississippi river, in Louisiana, the bureau of entomology of the department of agriculture has established a laboratory and living quarters, and the work in hand is being taken up at once.

The forestry inspectors are to make valuable reports as to the needs of their districts in the way of fish supplies, and in this way the fisheries bureau expects to be able to plant its trouts to the best advantage. The government looks for notable results from this fish distribution during the next few years. One of the fish distributing cars has been assigned to this work as an adjunct of the Leadville, Col., hatchery, and will be employed during the remainder of the calendar year in distributing black-spotted, brook and rainbow trout.

THE BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

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BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON

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COURSES—General commercial course, Stenographic course, Secretarial course, Civil service course, Commercial teachers course.

Every possible requisite is afforded for personal convenience, rapid progress, with cheerful and helpful surroundings.

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Persons who cannot call for personal interview may have printed information of terms and conditions by mail. Will reopen September 7th.

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PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Patents issued last week to New England inventors reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys, are as follows:

Tension device—Allen, John V., South Weymouth, Mass.
Accoustic apparatus for detecting sound vibrations in non-gaseous media—Allis, Dexter W., Revere, Mass.
Compound air pump—Baldwin, George W., Bridgeport, Conn.
Electric flat iron, Ball, Henry P., Pittsfield, Mass.
Resistence element—Ball, Henry P., Pittsfield, Mass.
Coupling—Barrie, George N., Brookline, Mass.
Rail fastener—Bean, Joseph S., Sharon, Vt.
Take up mechanism for knitting machine—Bosworth, H. George, Central Falls, Mass.
Automatic hopper scale—Bousfield, John H., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Desiccating—Bunnell, Sterling H., New Canaan, Conn.
Tack—Carley, Leonard R., Waterbury, Conn.
Fire extinguishing bomb—Cole, Albert L., Auburndale, Mass.
Stay-strip—Crowell, Charles H., Swampscott, Mass.
Shuttle—Daudelin, Jean B., Fall River, Mass.
Holding device for machine tools—Dubay, George, Barre, Vt.
Advertising device—Edwards, George C., Bridgeport, Conn.
Boot and shoe—Engle, Karl, Arlington, Mass.
Shuttle for sewing machine—Erickson, Edward, Lynn, Mass.
Shuttle for operating mechanism for sewing—Erickson, Edward, Lynn, Mass.
Stirrup—Ferguson, Hugh S., Whitinville, Mass.
Balanced internal combustion motor—Ford, Eugene, Uxbridge, Mass.
Sheet feeding machine—Garner, Vernon, Boston, Mass.
Carding machine—Garniss, Frank, Somerset, Mass.
Stove hot water and steam heater and furnace—Giuffre, Antonio, Revere, Mass.
Switch—Hart, Gerald W., West Hartford, Conn.
Search or headlight—Heiberger, Franz, Boston, Mass.
Lift for hack-saw blades—Hutton, Amos, Springfield, Mass.
Sole roughrounding and channeling machines—Johnson, Lawrence S., Winthrop, Mass.
Settle for lunch rooms—Kelsey, Harry S., Brookline, Mass.
Sectional conduit—Kimball, Richard D., Medford, Mass.
Submarine boat—Lake, Simon, Milford, Conn.
Compensation balance demonstrator—Marsh, Edward O., Newton, Mass.
Automobile signal—Marsh, Joseph G., Manchester, N. H.
Valve—McCarthy, Daniel T., Meriden, Conn.
Toe cutting attachment for upper stretching machines.
Tire—Michaud, Oscar, Salem, Mass.
Clearer mounting for roving frames—Nelson, Harmon O., Whitinsville, Mass.
Coping head—Patch, Fred R., Rutland, Vt.
Aerostat—Porter, John C., Northampton, Mass.
Lever or marine strike clock movement—Porter, Wilson E., New Haven, Conn.
Sole pressing machine—Power, John W., Peabody, Mass.
Sole pressing machine—Proby, Edwin N., Beverly, Mass.
Rotary tools for operating on parts of shoes—Russell, Arthur L., Hyde Park, Mass.
Hat-shield—Schneider, Louis H., Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Insole reinforcing machine—Seely, Thomas H., Boston, Mass.
Chair—Sherry, James A., Fall River, Mass.
Adjustable support for portable display frames—Smernoff, Morris, New Haven, Conn.
Button sewing machine—Sullivan, John J., Ipswich, Mass.
Mechanical movement—Sylvester, Samuel, Lisbon Falls, Me.
Brake mechanism—Taft, Sydney E., Holliston, Mass.
System of electrical signaling—Underhill, Charles R., New Haven, Conn.
Manufacture of navel frame—Veeder, Curtis H., Hartford, Conn.
Tire holder—Violl, Claude V., Springfield, Mass.
Wrapping and checking device for store service—Walbridge, Henry L., Springfield, Mass.
Holder for strainers and the like—Washburn, Reginald, Worcester, Mass.
Switch movement—Webster, Benjamin, Bridgeport, Conn.
Reflector—White, Clarence W., North Bennington, Vt.

CLUB ILLUMINATES MT. WASHINGTON

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—With illuminations on the tops of 43 peaks of the White mountains simultaneously Saturday night the members of the Appalachian Mountain Club formally opened the new Summit House, on the top of Mt. Washington. The illumination was visible in five states. From Vermont to the seasboard andf rom Dixville Notch to the Massachusetts line, and as far south as Lake Winnepesaukee the White mountain range rocky heights stood out in relief. The celebration began at noon, with a flag-raising at the new Summit House under the direction of members of the Appalachian Club. Fred A. Maynard was master of ceremonies. Heliograph flashes announced to the members that the celebration was officially under way.

The new Summit House takes the place of the famous hostlery which occupied the same height until 1905, and will be welcomed by the thousands of visitors who make annual pilgrimages to the "cupola of New England." It stands on the old site near the end of the cog railway. Built on solid concrete, it is bolted to a foundation of rocks. The bolts are reenforced by chains and cables.

INVENTOR CALLED TO BOARD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels has offered a place on the national inventions board, headed by Thomas A. Edison, to Oliver A. Smith of 485 State street, this city, inventor and automobile merchant.

Mr. Smith has perfected a number of inventions, including a noiseless gun, and an electric rat trap, and is now working on submarine devices.

BELMONT, N. H., OLD HOME WEEK

BELMONT, N. H.—In observance of Old Home week here, union services were held Sunday in the Free Baptist church. The Rev. Fred. W. Fitzpatric preached. The Rev. Charles L. Chamberlain of Laconia and Harry F. Lake of Concord were the afternoon speakers.

ROUTE OF LABOR DAY PARADE IS ANNOUNCED

Upwards of 15,000 Men and Women Are to Be in Line, With Many Special Features

Upwards of 15,000 are to be in the line of the Labor day parade, it is expected, as a result of notifications received at headquarters of the Central Labor Union. Several hundred women are to be in line, and there are to be many floats and other features as well as over a hundred bands.

The parade is to form on Arlington street, with the chief marshal's staff on the right of Beacon street and the different organizations on Marlboro street, Commonwealth avenue and Newbury street. The route will be Arlington street to Beacon street, to Charles street, to Park square, to Columbus avenue to Berkeley street, to Dover street to Washington street, to School street, to Beacon street, to Charles street, where it will be reviewed by the chief marshal and dismissed.

The right of line following the C. L. U. and the building trades ection will be occupied by representatives of the Machinists Union, Cold Storage Employees Union and the Glaziers Union, who are on strike.

John J. Barry, president of the Central Labor Union, will be chief marshal; International Vice President Harry P. Jennings of the Teamsters' union and vice president of the C. L. U. will be division marshal and Frank N. McCarthy, New England organizer of the A. F. of M., chief of staff.

Governor Walsh is to review the parade at the State House and Mayor Curley at city hall. Leather Handlers' union No. 300 Boot & Shoe Workers, Sunday voted against presenting their desired new wage scale next month, owing to business conditions and the voluntary generosity of a number of the employers in advancing wages and granting the men vacations this summer without loss of pay.

Plans for the mass meeting and public demonstration of the Trades' Union Liberty League of Massachusetts, an anti-prohibition organization, to be held next Sunday afternoon at Faneuil hall, have been completed, according to an announcement sent out yesterday by Secretary Dennis D. Driscoll.

Secretary Alexander Ryan of Boston & Maine Freight Handlers' Union 5572 was elected yesterday to represent the organization at the convention of the Massachusetts State Branch A. F. of L. at New Bedford, next month.

ADMIRAL WINSLOW TO COMMAND FLEET

WASHINGTON — President Wilson has designated Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow as the new commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, with rank of admiral, as the relief of Admiral Thomas B. Howard, the present commander in chief, who is being relieved to be assigned to duty as president of the naval examining board at Washington. During his command of the Pacific fleet Admiral Howard has performed many important and difficult duties to the entire satisfaction of the department.

Admiral Winslow will take command of the Pacific fleet at San Diego within a few days.

As a commander of the cruiser Charleston Admiral Winslow took Elihu Root, the secretary of state, as a passenger in his visits to the countries of South America. As a captain he commanded the battleship New Hampshire in the Atlantic fleet. As a rear admiral he commanded a division of battleships under Rear Admirals Osterhaus and Badger, and at the time of the Mexican trouble at Veracruz, in 1914, he was assigned the command of a special cruiser squadron and dispatched to Mexican waters, his flagship being the battleship New York. He remained on this service until September, 1914, when he was detached therefrom and has since been on duty at the naval war college.

BETTER HOUSING URGED

The Cambridge housing committee has issued a pamphlet calling attention to the undesirability of dark rooms and unkept back yards and courts. The committee recommends methods by which conditions may be rectified. It states: "If anything is wrong tell the janitor, landlord or rent-collector. If they don't make it right, report to the commissioner of public safety, room 23, city hall."

NONANTUM HAS FIELD DAY

Residents of the Nonantum section of Newton held a field day Saturday on the Stearns playground for the purpose of raising funds for the playground. Sports for the children, athletic events and folk dancing were on the afternoon program while the evening events consisted of a vaudeville show by the children, dancing on the lawn and auto trips to Newton. Articles made by the children were on sale. Mayor Edwin O. Childs was a speaker.

PARENTS FORM ORGANIZATION

An improvement society has been organized which will hold its meetings in the hall of the Roberts school, Cambridge. The organization is a result of the practice of bringing the parents of the school children into closer contact with the schools. Plans of the organization will be perfected at a meeting to be held next Friday evening. Frank P. Foise is the chairman of the new organization.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED FOR NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Certificates of incorporation were issued last week to the following Massachusetts companies by the commissioner of corporations:

Westfield Manufacturing Company, Westfield—Richard Mortimer, Jr., Walter E. Cooke, James B. Donovan, Richard B. Gregg; motor vehicles; $1,200,000.
Staples & Bell, Inc., Boston—John W. Bell, Harry O. Staples, Frederick R. Mackenzie; hay, grain and fuel; $101,200.
Yarmouth Export Lumber Company, Somerville—Charles C. Tinkham, Simeon Gardner, Alexander H. Gardner; $50,000.
The Waterproofing and Freproofing Company, Boston—Leo I. Bruce, George R. Cobb, Edward F. Smyth; $5000.
Hayes & Scott Ice Company, Inc., Lawrence—Edward Hayes, Joseph M. Hayes and others; $20,000.
Charles C. Lewis Company, Springfield—Irving H. Page, Charles A. Bemis, steel and hardware; $75,000.
E. G. Leopoulos Company, Springfield—E. G. Leopoulos, N. G. Leopoulos, Emmanuel G. Leopoulos; ice cream and confectionery; $15,000.
Wood Boiler Company, New Bedford—Agnew B. Gibson, John Gibson, Charles Wood; $22,500.
The New England Agency, Inc., Boston—Sumner E. Brown, Ethel F. Bangs, Stephen S. Taft, Jr.; automobile accessories; $10,000.
The United States Agency, Inc., Boston—Lewis W. Gout, Stephen S. Taft, Jr., Ethel F. Bangs; automobile accessories; $10,000.
The Mortgage Security Company, Boston—Thomas J. Boynton, Lester W. Gooch, Mary E. Blaney; $15,000.
F. D. Sherburne, Inc., Boston—Franklin D. Sherburne, Joseph Goodman; sugar; $87,500.
Vanaphone Sales Company, Boston—Gilbert A. White, Leovitt C. Parsons, Danforth W. Connins; $20,000.
The Alcohol Products Company, Boston—John F. Zebley, Solomon E. Aaron, William M. Andrus; $50,000.
Sherburne Sugar Company, Boston—Samuel Markell, Benjamin A. Levy, Elizabeth M. Batts; $25,000.
J. W. Proctor & Son Company, Haverhill—John W. Proctor, Everett A. Proctor, Otis J. Carlton; leather; $15,000.
Landry Manufacturing Company, Boston—Joseph E. Landry, Charles M. Foster, Allen G. Adams; automobiles; $50,000.
General Sales Company, Inc., Springfield—Charles R. Outterson, Wilson C. Broga, Charles S. Ballard; paper goods; $25,000.
Zander Shoe Company, Boston—Max Zander, Alexander M. Collins, Arthur A. Sondheim; $10,000.
Cumberland Silver Black Fox and Fur Company, Boston—Albert B. McCrae, James F. Byrne, Clarence R. Yeaton; $50,000.
Nid-Yah Manufacturing Company, Boston—Arthur C. Hayden, Alonzo E. Hooker, Amos A. LeBland; barbers' supplies; $50,000.

HARLEM CLUB AERO MODEL WINS IN DISTANCE CONTEST

NEW YORK—Full reports of the first of the series of model aeroplane contests for the Aero Club of America prizes and the Henry S. Villard trophy, were completed yesterday. The first contest took place on Saturday at the Garden City aerodrome and was between members of the Bay Ridge Model Aero Club, the Aero Science Club of America and the Harlem Model Aero Club.

The competition was for distance flown by models of any type, launched by hand. They soared to an altitude of from 25 to 200 feet.

J. B. Barker of the Harlem Model Aero Club attained the greatest distance, his model flying 4609 feet, or nearly three quarters of a mile; Alfred K. Barker of the same club was second, with 4030 feet, and C. V. Obst of the Aero Science Club of America was third with 3241 feet.

The national model aeroplane competition is to consist of three monthly contests, to be held in every part of the country at the same time. The contests are open to all model aero clubs and are to be timed and judged by officials of the senior aero clubs, and, where there are none, by representatives of the Aero Club of America.

The contests are to be held on any date during the last half of the month, at places selected by the model clubs. The August contest was for distance, launching from the hand, any type model. The September contest will be for duration, starting from the water. This is open to model flying boats and hydroaeroplanes, the flying boats to be allowed 20 per cent increase over the distance flown in order to place them on the same footing as the hydroaeroplanes. The October contest is for duration, any type model, starting from the ground.

The Henry S. Villard trophy is awarded to the club whose members win it for three consecutive years. The Aero Club of America prizes, which are awarded after every three months period, are $50 for first, $25 for second, and $10 for third.

The Aero Club of America has just announced that it would give gold medals to the first national guard and naval militia officers of each state who qualified as aviators.

ELKS TO HAVE OUTING

Boston lodge of Elks will have its annual outing at Nantasket Wednesday. Mayor Curley will be a guest and speaker. A cruise around the harbor and an exhibition of swimming by Miss Rose Pitonof will precede the landing. A baseball game and athletic events are on the program.

TOWN TREASURER RESIGNS

HOLBROOK, Mass. — Following the discovery of a shortage in the town accounts, the town treasurer, George B. French, has resigned with an offer to make restitution. It was said by the chairman of the board of selectmen that Mr. French's bond would take care of the shortage.

SUFFRAGE PLEBISCITE URGED IN ALBERTA

CALGARY—There may be a plebiscite on the question of woman suffrage in Alberta. If the Legislature at the next session, which will be held about February, does not concede the right to vote, the aid of the direct legislation act, under which Alberta recently voted the province dry, will be again invoked, says a dispatch in the Toronto Mail and Empire. The united farmers of Alberta, strong upholders of woman suffrage, intend making the move, according to an announcement of President J. A. Speakman. The association desires to have the direct legislation act amended so as to secure a plebiscite upon petition of 10 per cent of the voters of the province.

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per linc, 10c; measure, 12 lines to inch.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 211-211A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue; or to Chicago Office, Suite 1313 People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

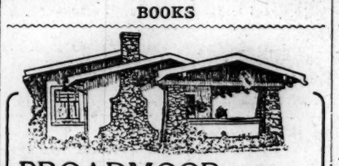
REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN A

BEAUTIFUL ESTATE
of 200 acres on the shores of
LAKE TAHOE

I am now offering for sale for the first time a virgin tract stretching a mile and a quarter along the sandy beaches of Emerald Bay, reaching back to the overhanging cliffs and covered with numerous springs and a trout stream. Here are found the gigantic trees of the high Sierras and below is a carpet of the beautiful flora of California. A large waterfall not only adds to the natural beauty, but without sacrificing this beauty, it is capable of developing power far in excess of possible demands upon it. A picturesque island of two acres is included in the tract. Many foreign as well as local artists have made the scenery of this estate noted throughout the world. It is not exaggerating to say that there is no more beautiful location on this wonderful lake, and no site better suited to privacy if that is desired. It is suitable for an hotel, or could be subdivided easily into several good sites. For sale by the owner, MRS. M. ARMSTRONG, Emerald Bay, Lake Tahoe, California.

BOOKS



BROADMOOR Bungalow Book 50c
(of California Bungalows)
Just off the press.
Practical plans.
Send for copy today.
J. B. PEPPIN
206 Oakland Bank of Savings Bldg., Oakland, California.

PLUMBING

McMahon & Jaques
Hardware, Paints and Oils
Established 1890
Tel. 420 B. B. 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

PLUMBING
TUCKER & CO.
We specialize in residential plumbing. Our corps of mechanics are neat, skilful and trustworthy.
473 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON
Phone Oxford 5360-5361

ROOMS TO LET

Approved Board and Room Directory For Men, Women and Students
Strangers arriving in Boston may get addresses and information in regard to personally investigated boarding and rooming houses in Boston, Brookline, Cambridge and other suburbs from the
ROOM REGISTRY,
WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION
264 Boylston Street, Boston

WORCESTER ST., 71—Pleasant front parlor; also rooms and bath on 2d and 4th floors; reasonable; telephone.

SUMMER BOARD

AN IDEAL PLACE to spend vacation; large stock farm; beautiful situation; large rooms; best table; terms $6. Address Box 33, R. F. D. No. 2, Kezar Falls, Maine.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—By business woman with 6-year-old boy, board and room in or near Boston. Address B 61, Monitor office.

LAND—OREGON

OREGON—$86,000 irrigated stock ranch for $59,000 cash if bought this year; 300 head Hereford cattle and horses, at least 115 calves this season; fenced, cross fenced, heavy woven wire; abundance of water; dry climate, good roads, 5 miles from live town 2000 pop; railway; good reasons for sale. Write LEVI BALMER, R. 3, Salem, Oregon.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FURNISHED and unfurnished 2 to 5 rms. The "Rusridge" apts., 60 Fenway, overlooking the Fens; every known convenience.

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St., Boston—Straw and Panama hats bleached and retrimmed; soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired; bands and bindings all widths and shades put on while you wait.

NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, METROPOLITAN PARK COMMISSION—Notice to Contractors—Sealed proposals for building concrete shore protection from Bath House Shelter to Revere Street Shelter, Revere Beach Reservation, Revere, will be received at the office of the Board of Metropolitan Park Commissioners, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock M. of August 31, 1915. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of $2,000. The estimate of the quantities of work to be done is approximately as follows: 4,000 cubic yards earth excavation; 600 cubic yards concrete masonry in walls; 4,500 square yards concrete ramps; 230 lineal feet artificial stone coping; 200 square yards granolithic floors. Pamphlets containing further information for bidders, form of proposal, contract and specifications, and plan, may be obtained at the office of the engineering department, 14 Beacon Street. A deposit of $2 will be required for copies of the above-mentioned pamphlets. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. WILLIAM B. DE LAS CASAS, EDWIN U. CURTIS, ELLERTON P. WHITNEY, EVERETT C. BENTON, CHARLES J. BARTON, Board of Metropolitan Park Commissioners. JOHN R. RABLIN, Engineer.

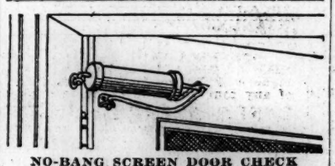
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Dorothy Vernon Perfume and TOILET PREPARATIONS
Ask dealer or let us tell you about them
THE JENNINGS CO., Perfumers
Grand Rapids, Mich.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Burrill's Tooth Powder

For those who have gold fillings, crown and bridgework—"Burrill's" cleanses so thoroughly it does not allow the food to collect under and around the dental work, and gives to the mouth a clean, sweet refreshed feeling. Endorsed by dentists. 25 cents. Burrill's Tooth Preparations are marketed in two forms. Burrill's Tooth Powder in large glass bottles with economic top, and Burrill's Tooth Paste in pure tin tubes.
NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO., LYNN, MASS.



NO-BANG SCREEN DOOR CHECK
Easily attached. Keeps out flies.
Price 75c by Mail
WIDE-AWAKE AGENTS WANTED
Prospect Sales Co., 178 South St., N. Y. City

INDIAN BASKETS

RARE collection of Indian baskets for sale in whole or part; exhibits at both expositions; interesting, artistic, beautiful for gifts, decoration, etc.; fine specimens for collectors. KATE PARSONS, Fresno, Cal.

CORKS

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF CORKS
630 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED

LADY AGENTS WANTED
to sell Philippine, Madeira and Porto Rican hand embroidered robes, waists, lingerie, infants' wear, table linens and novelties. Unusual opportunity for women of refinement to earn good income. No cash necessary, but references essential. FAR EASTERN SHOPS, 2231 Broadway, New York.

100 ENERGETIC AGENTS immediately for good rapid seller; absolutely new; big profits; free particulars. N. R. MARTIN & CO., 32 Clendenny ave., Jersey City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Experienced carpet, linoleum and all around furniture man; give references and experience. YEGEN BROS., Inc., Billings, Montana.

WANTED — Experienced bookkeeper; must be quick and accurate. RUSS & KREKEL CO., 97 Beekman st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A LADY of culture and education wishes a position as governess; all English branches taught; rhythmic musical interpretation, voice culture, German, French and Italian diction; will travel. MRS. AMY LAW ORMSBY, 1317 Riggs st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA, or vicinity, position of trust or as housekeeper in private family; small hotel, school or institution. MRS. FLORENCE TANNER, 33 Mountain View ave., Orange, N. J.

POSITION desired by refined woman as managing housekeeper; apt. house or private fam.; fond of children; ref. MISS S. F., 621 Vaugh ave., Ashland, Wis.

REFINED WOMAN accustomed to travel will go as companion to California Exposition for expenses; references exchanged. Address C 65, Monitor office.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

POSITION WANTED — Superintendent, master mechanic, mechanical, electrical and hydraulic construction and operating engineer; executive; handle office and correspondence; establish cost system; reliable, loyal, strongest indorsements; go anywhere for permanent place. Address B 70, Monitor Office.

YOUNG MAN, college grad., several yrs. exp. as tutor and teacher, desires position as tutor or trav. comp. Lowest salary considered $150 per mo. Ad. E 62, Monitor office.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

CHICAGO

HOTELS

SHERIDAN PARK Hotel, 4631 N. Racine Ave.—Family hotel; perm. home for business people. Wilson Exp. Phone Edge. 2721.

CHICAGO

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZEY, 1313 Peoples Gas Building.

ATLANTA, GA.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

J. P. ALLEN & CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Women's and Misses' High Grade Ready to Wear Garments, Millinery, Shoes and Fancy Goods

DEPARTMENT STORES

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.
ATLANTA, GA.
Smart Apparel and All Accessories for Women.
The long spells of summer have caused lower prices of many garments in the Fashion Salons. These are good days to buy.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

George Muse Clothing Co.
CLOTHING, SHOES, FURNISHINGS AND HATS.
Quality, style and service are the keywords of the store.
3-5-7 Whitehall Street.

PRINTING

ADAMS & BARNETT
FINE PRINTING
Quality Service
Atlanta Joint Terminal Bldg., Central Ave. and E. Alabama St. Tel. M-1724.

HARDWARE

KING HARDWARE CO.
"THE NORTH SIDE STORE"
814 Peachtree Street ATLANTA, GA.

PIANO TUNING

ARTISTIC Piano Tuning—As a piano tuner and repairer Mr. D. B. Evans is an expert par-excellence. (Signed Alfredo Barili). D. B. EVANS, 27 S. Broad st.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FROHSIN'S
Garments Altered Free!
50 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA
CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Miss Dixie
SELF-RISING FLOUR and
CAPITOLA FLOUR
are the superlative flours milled by the
ATLANTA MILLING CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

DRY CLEANING AND DYEING

Stoddard Dixie's Greatest Dry Cleaner and Dyer
Stoddard pays return charges on out-of-town orders of $2 or over. Prompt mail order service.
126 Peachtree St., ATLANTA

ICE CREAM

CLOVER LEAF ICE CREAM CO.—Quality creams and ices. 52 Trinity Ave. Phone Main 2626.

RICHMOND, VA.

REAL ESTATE

VIRGINIA FARM (86 acres) FOR SALE
AT CHESTER, VA. 11 Miles from Richmond
NEW MODERN FARMHOUSE. PLENTY OF SHADE TREES.
High Land, Well Irrigated. For particulars
Apply to MRS. CHAS. H. PEEBLES, 1722 Grove Avenue, RICHMOND, VA.

DALLAS, TEX.

GROCERS

SIMON DAVID
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Leonard and Colby Streets, Dallas, Texas
Phones Bell M-596-597 & 4958. Auto M-1248

PARKS BROTHERS
GROCERIES AND MEATS
Harwood and McKinney

TROTH BROTHERS CO.
Oak Lawn and Highland Park Grocers
FANCY GROCERS

CONFECTIONERY

THOMAS CONFECTIONERY CO.
"Quality and Service"
Candies, Ice Cream, Cold Drinks, Lunches and Pastries
1100 Elm St. 1605 Main St. 1508 Elm St.
DALLAS, TEXAS

PRINTING

ARTISTIC PRINTING for Dallas People by SHEEGOG PRINTING CO., 314 South Ervay St. Both phones.

Virginia Farm
FOR SALE
350 Acres, Chesterfield Co.
Contains the boldest Lithia Spring in this section. Price $4000.
For particulars write owner,
F. A. BURNHAM, Chester, Va.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Let our window be Greenstreet's
BROAD AT SEVENTH
your glass of fashion

BANKS

Virginia Trust Co.
11th and Main Streets
Invites Monitor readers to open an account. 3% interest paid on daily balances and where balance amounts to $500 or more, interest compounded monthly.

PACIFIC COAST

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

"More power to the cubic inch of mechanism."

The Yuba Ball Tread Tractor

Wherever compact, dependable, economical power is needed—whether in the orchard or orange grove; on a grain, rice or alfalfa farm; in hop-field or vineyard; for lumbering, freighting, road-construction, grading or irrigation projects, The Yuba Ball Tread Tractor gives it in the most highly developed form. No matter what condition the soil or roads may be in; up and over long grades, it is able to haul its rated load without stalling the engine or splitting the load. It fords streams, pumps water, cuts wood, threshes wheat. Write for descriptive matter.
Full line of John Deere Agricultural Implements.
A. F. GEORGE CO.
200-202 N. Los Angeles St.,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PASADENA, CAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Bassett's Walk-Over Boot Shop
Thirty-six East Colorado Street
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
Boots and Shoes—Phoenix Hose
High grade shoe repairing

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

THE BROWN SHOP
Picture Framing
STATIONERY AND BOOKS
190 East Colorado Street
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

FLORISTS

ELDRED'S FLOWER SHOP
170 East Colorado Street. Tel. F. O. 227
Mail and Telegraph Orders Promptly Delivered.

FURNITURE

Nold Furniture Co., Inc.
Telephone Fair Oaks 1181
65 to 71 North Fair Oaks Avenue
PASADENA, CAL.

PLUMBERS

Plumbing, Jobbing, Repairing Gas Fitting
J. W. ARNI, 258 Franklin Ave.
Phone F. O. 2866

RARE BOOKS

RARE and FINE IMPORTED BOOKS. Libraries formed or enriched. Best editions of the Best Books. Books in beautiful bindings for Presents. GEO. M. MILLARD, 1651 Huntington Drive, So. Pasadena.

PASADENA MERCHANTS

May send Monitor advertising to M. L. CHAPPELLE, 503 Citizens' Savings Bank Building.

PRINTING

Pasadena Stationery and Printing Company
47 East Colorado St. Phone Col. 1086
Wedding Invitations and Announcements Engraved or Printed.
Copper Plate Printing-Die Stamping

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
Furnished three and four room apartments with baths. Plain and comfortable.
270 East Green Street
Telephone Col. 5520

FRESNO, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Wonder
Women's Wearing Apparel Exclusively
TULARE & J FRESNO
Among the largest exclusive shops for women in the entire West, showing immense assortments at prices which are usually lower than in the largest cities where similar advantages are offered.
A comprehensive assemblage of fashions for fall is now ready
FRESNO, CALIF.

CONFECTIONERY

The Poppy ICE CREAM and LUNCHES
2023 Fresno Street

GIFTS

GIFT-BAGS—Unique, artistic; Paisley, cretonne, silk; many purposes. One to five dollars. Address BAGS, 1745 J st

TORONTO, CAN., CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

From the "Canadian Music Trades"

Holton — How the idea of "service for the customer" dominates the planning and furnishing of the modernly appointed salesroom is well exemplified in the new store of Thos. Claxton, Ltd., at 251 Yonge St., Toronto.

The Main Show Room is decorated in tan and white and is inviting in its rich simplicity. The goods arrangement is carefully studied for artistic effect and display advantage, the whole store imparting an air of pleasing informality that makes the customer feel at home.

Besson — The Phonograph Department occupies the ground floor, the demonstration and display rooms, seven in all, are constructed with a view to the greatest advantage from standpoints of space, light, ventilation, decoration and convenience for Customers and Salesman.

Each room is distinctively decorated to harmonize with the instruments displayed and are so arranged that they open into each other with an additional passage through the Record Room which is used when one or more of the rooms are occupied. The rooms while sound proof do not deaden the tone of the instrument.

Covesnon — Thos. Claxton, Ltd., is one of the oldest established music houses in Canada, its trade connection extending to every Province in Canada. Originally a Band Instrument House, the Firm some years ago experimented with talking machines and the present management has developed this branch to a wonderful extent.

Claxton — The Band Instrument and small goods department has not been neglected, however, as this department occupies the whole of the second floor, where there is less interruption and more freedom in examining goods, and this appeals particularly to professional musicians which this house especially caters to.

Band Instruments — Service is the keynote of the entire establishment, dominating the action of every employee and that the Claxton Service is appreciated is shown in the wonderful growth of Thos. Claxton, Ltd., more noticeable in the last few years.

Columbia Grafonolas and Records

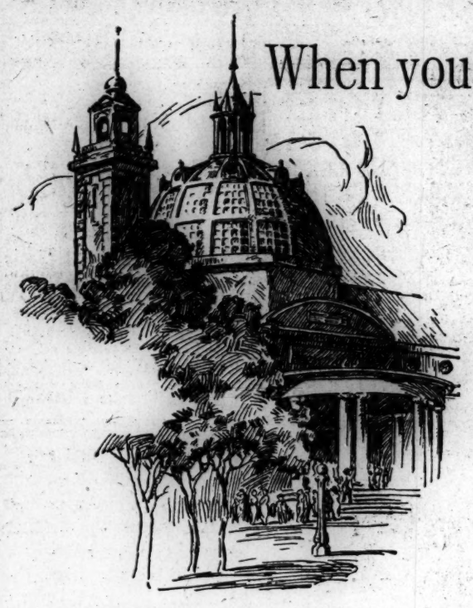
Edison Phonographs and Records Disc and Cylinder

String Instruments and Supplies

Forty Years Square Dealing

Thos Claxton Limited

EVERYTHING IN MUSIC
Canada's Largest Musical Mail Order House.
251 YONGE STREET TORONTO CANADA



When you visit the Exhibition or whenever you find yourself in TORONTO

be sure to see the handsome store and comprehensive displays of merchandise in

CANADA'S FINEST STORE

THE SIMPSON STORE BUILDING occupies an entire city block, exclusive of its huge mail order plant and modern workrooms, located elsewhere in the city.

ITS MAIL ORDER SYSTEM extends to every part of the Dominion, giving the famous "ONE DAY" SERVICE to more than five thousand mail customers each day, goods being shipped within twenty-four hours of receipt of the order.

Every convenience for your comfort is provided within the store, including a well equipped and well conducted Restaurant and Palm Room. You are invited to make the store your headquarters while in Toronto.

The Robert SIMPSON Company Limited

This Smart Winter Coat of Curl Cloth, satin lined..... $15.50

Here is a coat that is eminently smart in appearance, is beautifully made of imported black Arabian lamb curl cloth,—which is much like the natural fur—is lined throughout with satin of excellent quality, and yet the price is only $15.50

The coat is cut on the newest semi-fitting lines, with wide shawl collar which may be worn open, as shown in the illustration, or buttoned up to the neck should additional warmth be desired. All sizes up to 44 are available. Special attention is given to mail orders. This coat is exceptionally good value at $15.50

(Charges paid to any address in Canada)

We quite appreciate the fact that such value as is represented in this lovely coat is rarely equalled. We therefore specially recommend that mail order customers let us have their orders early; for the supply is not inexhaustible.

MURRAY-KAY, Limited
17 to 31 King Street E. TORONTO

You Can Rely on LANGLEY FOR Dry Cleaning and Dyeing

6 STORES One Near You

Langley the Cleaner LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE North 6900

WHAT ABOUT YOUR COAL ORDER?

Fill Your Bins at Summer Prices
ORDER NOW
THE
Standard Fuel Co.
of Toronto, Limited
58 KING STREET EAST
Telephone Main 4103

THE AUTOMAT

One of the Most Perfect Electrical Advertising Devices in the World Today.

A BOOK WITH LIVING PAGES

Each page automatically reversing itself every 30 seconds. Opportunity for splendid profits. This machine can produce large returns to the purchaser of territorial rights. No previous experience necessary. We will assist in developing the business. Patented in United States and Canada. Box B 67, Monitor Office, Boston, Mass.

Marks & Price, Ltd.
382 YONGE STREET
COR. GERRARD STREET

Summer Sale of Clothing and Men's Furnishings

Canadian Rockies and Colorado

LET US PLAN YOUR TOUR

We'll save you money and make your trip complete.

High-Grade All-Expense Tours

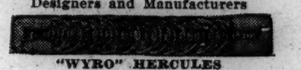
WE SPECIALIZE in arranging tours anywhere on the North American Continent for persons travelling alone, or in small private parties. We give each individual personal attention from the day of leaving until his return. Travelling made easy by purchasing your ticket through our office. Illustrated and descriptive literature and a complete itinerary of any tour you desire sent on application.

LANE'S INTERNATIONAL TOURS, No. 1 Adelaide Street, East, Phone Main 6317, Toronto, Canada.

"WYRO" COMFORT

"Wyro" boning in a Tailored Corset, designed and made by a maker who knows how, insures comfort and style to every wearer. A broken or rusted "Wyro" boning entitles you to a new corset of same value within one year. "Wyro" boning does not push out of the corset and spoil your clothing. If living in Toronto we will be pleased to send our car for you to visit our Fitting Parlors, or we will send a corsetiere to your own home and guarantee you absolute satisfaction in either case. "Wyro" Corsets can only be obtained from the manufacturers at 5 Bloor West, Toronto. Phone North 5575.

STACEY-CRUMPTON CORSET CO., Designers and Manufacturers



"WYRO" HERCULES

TORONTO'S FINEST FAMILY HOTEL

Hotel Waverley
(European Plan)
Corner Spadina and College Streets
TORONTO

Rooms with Private Bath, $1.50 up
Rooms with Running Water, $1.00 up

Telephone in Every Room

FREE TAXI SERVICE

from Depot or Wharf to guests who stop with us. Use "Verral Taxis" only.

---

14 BARBERS
NO WAITING
187 Yonge Street Opp. Eatons'

BELYEA BROTHERS
Plumbing Contractors
Phone Hillcrest 2054 1002 Bathurst Street

Ribbon Refilling Co.
90-94 Ontario Street
TORONTO, CANADA
Phone Main 1360

We refill all kinds of Inked Ribbons, Typewriter, Multigraph, Writerpress, Time Clock, etc.

Save Your Used Ribbons

FOR MEN

WALK-OVER SHOES FITTED ONLY BY FOOTOGRAPH

The World's Most Stylish and Popular Shoes

SEND FOR STYLE SHEETS AND SELF-MEASUREMENT CHART

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS
290 Yonge St., TORONTO 521 St. Catherines St. West, MONTREAL

FOR WOMEN

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Ladies to sell our underwear and hosiery from mill to friends. EDWARD AXFORD, 363 Price st., Germantown, Pa.

Advertising for the Monitor

will receive prompt and careful attention by communicating with W. MELVIN CORLEY, 333 Harbord St. Tel. College 5280.

WHEN IN THE CITY TRY

Delaware Garage Touring Cars and Taxis

157 DELAWARE AVENUE Telephone College 4786

PACIFIC COAST CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

TACOMA — DRY GOODS

The Stone-Fisher Co. TACOMA AND EVERETT

Complete Furnishers Of The Home. Dry Goods, Women's Wear

HARDWARE AND SPORTING GOODS

General Hardware Sporting Goods

WASHINGTON TOOL & HARDWARE CO.
Phone Main 171
928 Pacific Avenue TACOMA

REAL ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL CITY and COUNTRY HOMES
TACOMA AND VICINITY
Write for Particulars
CURTISS B. WOODARD
512 Provident Building, Tacoma, Wash.

MUSIC

EVERYTHING IN MUSIC
311 South Eleventh Street
TACOMA
Phone: Main 2570
F. B. McCord, Manager

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Groceries, Meats
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Complete Housefurnishing Lines
Interior Decorators
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THE MOUNTAINS—
OR THE BEACH—
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Think of the things you'll need. This list may help you.
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Special sizes made to order.
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ERNEST GREEN, Proprietor.

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JEWELER
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We Deliver the Kind and Weight You Pay For
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All Prices from $1.00 to $3.00

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Moderate Prices Credit If Desired
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GREEN CABS. CLEAN CABS.
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WILL LIPMAN, Pres.

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WE GIVE S. H. TRADING STAMPS with purchases — a substantial discount on every dollar you spend. If you are not saving them, start a book at once and choose beautiful premiums.

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Main 3687

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Low Prices Fair Dealing
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High Grade Confections
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Maude Reeves Bushnell
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Broadway & Morrison Streets
Telephone Main 630
Luncheon 11:30 to 2 and 2:30 to 5

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An Ideal Place to Lunch
Confectionery and Restaurant
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OAKLAND, 1130 Broadway

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Apparel for every member of the family
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Clay, Fourteenth to Fifteenth
Oakland's Department Store Beautiful
SIXTY DEPARTMENTS
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BARGAIN BASEMENT
Dependable Merchandise at Lowest Prices

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At Bottom Prices
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You are always sure of your goods when you get them from us.
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6TH AND C STREETS
Staple and Imported Groceries
"Own Baking" Products
Delicatessen
Home Cooked Foods
California Fruits and Vegetables

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MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
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UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY
Capital $100,000.00
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Largest SURPLUS of any bank in San Diego

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Miss A. M. Rainford, 1115 Fourth St.
Home Phone 1297, Pacific Main 297

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Corner Fifth and B Streets
Full Line Corsets and Accessories.

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Boots, Shoes and Slippers
We operate our own Repair Dept.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

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Ice Cream, Catering, Table Decorations.

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Pianos. Talking Machines. Sheet Music.

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Saves Miles of Steps
Freight Paid and terms arranged in Pacific Coast States.
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LAUNDRY WORK, finish and rough dry; lace curtains done. R. ANGELIUS, with PALACE LAUNDRY CO.; res. phone Mission 8698; business, West 5854.

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For men, women and children; also Italian silk. MRS. M. WALLACE, 1786 Webster st., San Francisco. West 2644.

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Chas. E. Reith.
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Auditors and Public Accountants.
Suite 443-445 Holbrook Bldg., 58 Sutter St.

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PLAZA HOTEL SHAVING PARLOR
321 Stockton St., at Post
I. W. SOLWAN, Mgr.

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HOME INDUSTRY
"Lundstrom" HATS
STORES
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605 Kearny 26 Third
FACTORY
1114 Mission
The Standard for Thirty Years

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1915 GUESTS' day and week rates; close to shops and exposition; 2 and 3 room apts., all outside, sunny, well furnished, private phones. 1025 Sutter St. MRS. A. E. PENFIELD.

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DRY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY
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MOVING ?
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Auto Vans and Light Delivery
2079 Addison. Ph. Berk. 2690
BERKELEY, CAL.
Moving, Storage, Packing, Shipping

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MRS. L. S. ROBERTS
STRICTLY HOME COOKING
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Shoes for the Family
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One Dollar Saved
IS TWO DOLLARS MADE
Buy COAL NOW at Storage Season Prices. Ring up
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FUEL HARDWARE FEED

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Phone Berkeley 335

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Phone Berk. 1028
Publisher of The Courier

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Stoves, Hardware, Paints, Crockery
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DRY GOODS
S. FRANCISCO
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Ninth and K Sts.

WALLA WALLA

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CAUVEL'S STYLE SHOP—Leaders in exclusive millinery. 19 East Main st., Walla Walla, Wash.; phone 2516.

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PRINZ ELECTRICAL CO. Everything electrical. Wiring, fixtures, supplies. 104 E. Alder st.; phone 88.

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SIGNS
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CENTRAL

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"The Quality Store"
Everything for the Home

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A PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION
We would like to serve you
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ENRICO CARUSO AND ALLEGED BARBARISM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN—A letter from Enrico Caruso, the Italian singer, addressed to an advocate in Munich, is published by the Tagliche Rundschau. It says in part that a protest against the alleged German barbarism in Belgium had been given to him to be signed but that neither he, Ermete Novelli, Zaconi, Signora Duse, Mascagni, nor Leoncavallo had signed the protest. Puccini had also refused. Italian artists he said owed much to Germany with regard to art and other things. In Germany he said he got his greatest successes and most hearty acknowledgments. He knew that Signora Duse got the greatest part of her fortune in Germany. Italian stage-artists, he said, do not take part in canvassing against Germany. Then he added: "We are international; where we have friends there is our home."

FRENCH STEEL HELMETS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Light steel helmets are being worn by the French soldiers in the field. The design of the helmets is something after that of the antique headpieces of medieval men-at-arms. The color of the helmets is gray blue, similar to that of the new service uniforms. The new helmets provide protection against nearly spent shell fragments and bullets. The kepi is still being worn by the troops when not in the fighting line.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

STOCK MARKET HAS A SLUMP; RALLIES WELL

Irregularity Prevails All Session and After Early Strength Heavy Selling Forces Large Losses—Steel Is Feature

Factors influencing stock market affairs are multiplying rather than diminishing. Instead of the situation marketwise clarifying and becoming more simple it is growing more intricate and the cross-currents that would have effect on sentiment either way are numerous and important.

This country's probable action in the Arabic case and the prospective visit to this country of British financial men in connection with the foreign exchange situation and a possible British loan are other interesting phases of finance at the present time.

The New York stock market wavered at first today and then advanced, although somewhat irregularly. There were a number of large gains among war stocks. A feature was the trading in Steel common. The first sale was of 15,000 shares over a range of half a point below Saturday's closing. It was heavily dealt in and soon made a net gain of nearly a point. Rock Island continued its upward course and early rose more than two points, with a subsequent substantial reaction. Reading also was firm among the railroads. New York Air Brake was buoyant, and Allis-Chalmers, American Beet Sugar, Goodrich, Crucible Steel, Studebaker and Westinghouse were prominent for strength.

There was not much doing in the Boston market in the first few minutes. Prices were lower as a rule for a time and then they began to move upward. There were several early losses of half a point. Butte & Superior was a shade heavier than the general run.

The New York market was receding again late in the first half hour.

Boston was irregular.

Selling began in volume in the latter part of the first hour and the market had a serious slump in which some of the leading issues were prominent. Steel common, for instance, after working up to 71⅜ fell to 67¾ and subsequently rallied to 69. This was typical of the whole list, especially in the war stocks and others that have been strongest most of the time lately. At the beginning of the afternoon the market was at a rally, although rather uncertain.

The Boston market acted in the same way as did New York. There were large recessions followed by a substantial rally.

In addition to Steel common Allis-Chalmers, American Beet Sugar, Baldwin, Goodrich, Rock Island, American Can, Crucible, Pressed Steel Car, Republic Iron & Steel, Studebaker, New York Air Brake and Westinghouse had large losses, many of them three points and more. Mexican Petroleum was relatively firm. Reading opened at 145½, went up to 146 and then sold off to 144¼. Union Pacific with a slump from a high of 128⅞ to 124 was a feature among the railroads.

In Boston United Fruit went down to 129, Granby lost two points and recessions of a point and more were numerous.

Toward the last of the session the New York market was strong compared to what it had been. Some stocks reached their best figures. New York Air Brake, for instance, got up 3 points above its morning's high, making a large net advance. Studebaker recovered to above par from a low of 93½. Bethlehem Steel rallied from 268 to 280 and the preferred, which opened at 145, rose to 152. Southern Pacific became strong among the railroads.

The Boston market also extended its recovery somewhat.

Total New York sales, 929,800 shares; $3,266,000 bonds.

WOOL IMPORTS

Importations of wool into Massachusetts during July, 1915, were:

Class 1	9,616,869	$2,418,053
Class 2	26,133	5,614
Class 3	366,669	83,753

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Fair and cooler tonight; Tuesday fair; moderate southwest winds.

WASHINGTON — The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight; moderate southwest winds.

Pressure is about normal in the southwestern districts and the extreme Northeast, and generally below the average elsewhere. Excepting rains in the lower St. Lawrence valley, fair weather prevails throughout the country. Rains, generally light to moderate, have occurred in northeastern sections and the middle West in the past 12 to 24 hours. It is cooler in the Northwest. Little change in the temperature otherwise.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m.	73	10 a. m.	77
12 noon	82	2 p. m.	84

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)

Albany	70	New Orleans	78
Buffalo	64	New York	70
Chicago	66	Philadelphia	72
Denver	56	Pittsburgh	66
Des Moines	66	Portland, Me.	64
Jacksonville	76	San Francisco	56
Kansas City	66	St. Louis	68
Nantucket	70	Washington	70

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	4:58	High water,	
Sun sets	6:35	9:45 a.m., 10:15 p m.	
Length of day	13:37	Moon sets	3:14 a.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:05 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	32½	32¾	32	32⅝
Al-Chal Mf Co	35	35⅞	30⅛	34¾
A-Chal Mf Copf	64⅝	66	64	66
Am Ag Chem	54½	54½	54	54
Am Beet Sugar	59½	60½	57½	60
Am Can	57	57⅞	52¾	56¼
Am Can pf	106	106	105½	106
Am Car Fy	63	64¼	61	62¾
Am Coal Prod	149	153	147½	153
Am Cotton Oil	48½	49	48¼	49
Am H & L	7	7	6⅝	7
Am Ice Sec Co	22⅞	23	22¾	23
Am Linseed Oil	16¼	18⅝	15⅝	17⅞
Am Lin Oil pf	33	36	33	35½
Am Loco	49⅞	50¾	47	49¾
Am Loco pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Am Smelting	77¾	78	76¼	77¾
Am Smeltidg pf	105½	105½	105½	105½
Am Steel Fy	47	51½	45⅝	51
Am Sugar	103	108	107⅛	107½
Am Tel & Tel	122	122	122	122
Am Woolen	33¾	34½	33¾	34½
Am Woolen pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Anaconda	67½	69¼	66⅛	68½
Atchison	100⅛	100⅝	100	100⅝
At Coast Line	102	102	102	102
Bald Loco	75	76½	70	73½
Bald Loco pf	104½	104½	104	104
Balt & Ohio	79⅞	80	78⅛	80
Beth Steel	275	280	268	269½
Beth Steel pf	145	151	145	151
B F Goodrich	57	57½	54½	57
Brooklyn R T	83⅝	84¼	83½	84⅛
Butte & Super'r	57¼	61	56½	60¾
Cal Petroleum	15¾	16½	15	16½
Can Pacific	148	148¾	146⅝	148
Cent Leather	41⅞	43¼	41⅝	43
Cent Leather pf	105	105	105	105
Ches & Ohio	43⅛	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛
C M & St Paul	80½	81¾	80¼	81¾
Chi & G West	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Chi & G West pf	29⅛	29⅛	29	29
Chi & N West	125½	125½	124¼	125
Chi R I & Pac	24¼	24½	21⅞	22½
Chino Copper	44¼	44¼	43½	44
Col Fuel	37⅞	39	37	38⅝
Con Can	84½	85½	81	85½
Con Gas	125	125	124¾	124¾
Corn Products	16¼	16½	15¾	16¼
Corn Prod pf	81½	81½	81½	81½
Crucible Steel	69½	71⅞	65	67½
Crucible Steel pf	100	101	100	101
Cub-Am Sugar	110⅞	110⅞	105	109¾
Del & Hudson	139	139	138⅞	138⅞
Denver pf	9	9	9	9
*Domes Mine Ltd	20	21¼	20	21¼
Erie	26⅝	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞
Erie 1st pf	41	42⅛	40¾	42⅛
Gen Electric	169	171	167¼	171
Gen Motor	200	203	195	204
Gt Nor Ore	38¾	40¾	38	40¼
Gt Nor pf	116	117	116	117
Gug Ex Co	61½	61½	59¼	61⅛
Harv of N J	103½	103½	101	103
Homestake	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
Illinois Cent	101	101	101	101
Inspiration	33	33⅛	31½	32⅝
Int Agr Corp	18¼	19	18¼	19
Int Ag Corp pf	37	37¾	37	37¾
Inter Con Corp	19½	19½	19¼	19¼
Int Cons Corp pf	71½	73	71½	73
Inter Met	19¾	20	19¼	20
Inter-Met pf	75	75	74½	74⅞
Inter Paper	9½	9½	9½	9½
Kan City So	26	26½	24¼	26
Kayser Co	77	77	77	77
Lack Steel	52¼	59	51⅝	58
Lehigh Valley	141	141½	140	141½
L-Wiles Co 1 pf	90½	90½	90½	90½
Louis & Nash	111½	112⅛	111	112⅛
Maxwell Motor	40¾	40¾	39	40¼
Max Motor 1stpf	88⅝	88⅝	85⅜	87½
Max Motor 2d pf	35½	35⅝	33½	34
Mex Petrol	78¾	80¼	77½	79½
May Co	37½	37½	37	37
Miami	25	25¼	24½	25
MoKan & Tex	7	7⅜	7	7⅜
Mon Power Co	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Mo Pacific	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
M & St	15	15	15	15
Nat Enamel	25	25	23¼	24¾
Nat Lead	60⅛	61	60	61
Nevada Con	14⅛	14⅜	14	14
Nat C & S	77½	80⅜	77½	80
N Y Air Brake	127	133	124½	132
N Y C	88½	89	88	88⅝
N Y N H & H	61¾	62	61	62
N & W	105	105¾	104½	105¾
Northern Pac	105	105¾	104⅝	105¾
O & W	25	25	24¾	25
Pacific Mail	30½	31¼	29¼	31¼
Pennsylvania	108⅜	108¾	108¼	108⅝
Pettibone	69	65	65	65
Phila Co	78	78	78	78
Pittsburg Coal	28⅛	29⅞	28⅛	29½
Pitts Coal Pf	95	95	95	95
Pressed St Car	55¾	57½	53¾	55½
Pullman Co	156	156	156	156
Quicksilver	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3½
Ry Steel S	35⅞	37½	35¾	37½
Ray Con	21⅝	21⅝	21	21½
Reading	145½	146⅞	144⅛	146⅝
Rep I & S	40¾	41½	38½	39⅝
Rep I & S pf	100	100	99¼	99¼
Rock Island	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Rock Island pf	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Rumely	10⅛	11⅞	9¼	11⅛
Rumely pf	13½	15¼	13¼	14½
Seaboard A L pf	31	31½	31	31½
Sears-Roebuck	149	151	149	151
Sloss Sheffield	50	51	45⅛	45⅛
So Pacific	86⅛	88¼	85¾	88
Southern Ry	14½	15	14½	15
So Ry pf	46½	47⅝	46	47⅝
Standard Mill	55½	55½	55½	55½
Studebaker	102½	102½	93½	98⅝
Tennessee Cop	49	51½	47	51
Texas Co	138	139	137	139
Third Av	50½	51¾	50¼	51¾
Union Pacific	128⅞	128⅞	124	128¼
Union Pac pf	81½	81½	81⅜	81⅜

LONDON LIST HAS CHEERFUL TONE TODAY

Russian Naval Victory Reflected in Fairly Brisk Trading and Firm Prices—War Loans Strong—Americans Easy

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Markets steady, but idle.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—There was a cheerful sentiment on the stock exchange today, which was caused by the news of the Russian naval victory at Riga. Trading was fairly brisk, and prices were firm.

Strength was shown in the war loans, the easier discounts having a favorable influence. The absence of a provision for any interest from the revenue on German war loans made a profound impression at this center.

Home rails were steady but trading was light. There was a weak tone to Americans, although the losses were small.

Canadian Pacifics were dull. All Russian securities showed strength. Argentine rails dropped and mining and oil issues displayed irregular changes.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols money	65	..
Atchison	100	⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	79	1⅛
Canadian Pacific	140¼	⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	43½	..
Chicago Great Western	11¼	⅝
St. Paul	79¼	1
Denver & Rio Grande	5⅝	⅛
Erie	26¼	⅜
do 1st pf	41¼	⅜
Illinois Central	112½	..
Kansas & Texas	7⅜	*⅜
New York Central	88¼	..
Norfolk & Western	106	*⅝
Ontario & Western	25¼	*¾
Pennsylvania	107	1½
Reading	144	1⅛
Southern Railway	14	⅝
Southern Pacific	86⅛	½
Union Pacific	127¼	*⅛
United States Steel	71	*⅜

*Advance.

BOSTON CURB

Quotations up to 1:50 p. m.

	High	Low	Last
Bay State Gas	10c	10c	10c
Big Cotton Wood	9	9	9
Bingham Mines	7¾	7¾	7¾
Boston Montana	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Boston Corbin	35c	35c	35c
Butte London	46c	35c	34c
Caledonia	92c	92c	92c
Calaveras	1¾	1¾	1¾
Champion	6	6	6
Cortez	50c	50c	50c
Crown Reserve	45c	40c	40c
Davis Daly	1 1/16	1	1
Eagle-Bluebell	1	1	1
First National Copper	2 3/16	2⅛	2 3/16
Fuller	4	3⅞	4
Foley O'Brien	25c	25c	25c
Goldfield Consolidated	1¼	1 3/16	1¼
Goldfield Florence	1¼	1¼	1¼
Int Marine	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
Iron Cap	2½	2½	2½
Kennecott	43¼	43¼	43¼
Majestic	55c	52c	52c
Mexican Metals	25c	24c	24c
McKinley	24c	24c	24c
Mother Lode	27c	27c	27c
New Baltic	3¼	3¼	3¼
New Cornellia	7⅛	7	7
Nev Douglas	66c	66c	66c
New Raven pf	44	43¾	43¾
Onondaga	1¾	1¾	1¾
Old Dominion Tr Rcts	7½	7½	7½
Stewart	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16
Success	1	90c	1
Utah Metals	8¾	7¾	8¼
Zinc	37c	36c	36c
United Verde Express	5 3/16	5 3/16	5 3/16

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—4603 tbs 20 bxs 342,242 lbs butter, 1193 bxs cheese, 2839 cs eggs.

1914—4339 tbs 50 bxs 228,760 lbs butter, 345 bxs cheese, 2822 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today—9395 pkgs butter, 2090 bxs cheese, 11,464 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Aug 21—Eggs scarce, market 21c.

DIVIDENDS

The Standard Oil Company of Ohio has declared a regular quarterly dividend of $3 and the usual extra dividend of $3, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 3.

Galena Signal Oil declared regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on preferred and 3 per cent on common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Aug. 31.

The usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the stock of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railway Company will be paid Sept. 10 to holders of record Aug. 31.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the total for the corresponding period last year as follows:

Monday—	1915	1914
Exchanges	$14,631,285	$14,106,105
Balances	517,242	713,580

United States subtreasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $15,961.

U S R C & I	37	37	37	37
U Dry Goods pf	50	50	50	50
U Rys Inv	17	17	17	17
U Rys Inv pf	32	33	31	33
U S C I P	20¼	20¼	19½	19½
U S Express	52½	62½	62½	62½
U S Rubber	48⅛	50¾	48	50¼
Union B & P	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
U S Steel	70	71⅛	67¾	70⅞
U S Steel pf	110½*	110½	110	110
Utah Copper	64½	65½	63½	64⅝
Va I C & C	55	56	55	56
Va-Car Chem	33½	34	32⅝	34
Va-Car Chem pf	100	100	100	100
W Maryland	25	25	25	25
Western Union	69⅞	69⅞	69	69¾
Westinghouse	111½	112¼	109	111⅝
Willys-Overland	168	170	166	170
Wis Cent	34¾	35	34¼	35
Woolworth	105	105	104½	105

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska	32½	32½	32	32½
Algomah	2	2	2	2
Allouez	51	52	51	52
Am Ag Ch pf	93	93	93	93
Am Sugar	107½	108	107⅛	108
Am Sugar pf	116	116	116	116
Am Pneumatic	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Am Pneu pf	16½	16½	16	16
Am Tel	121⅛	122	121⅛	122
Am Woolen pf	90	90	89½	90
Am Zinc	49½	51½	49⅜	50¾
Anaconda	67⅞	68¾	66½	68¾
Ariz Com	8 1/16	8 1/16	7 13/16	8⅜
Atchison	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Atl Gulf pf	22½	24	22	24
B & A	181½	181½	181½	181½
Boston Elevated	76	76	76	76
Boston & Maine	23½	23½	23½	23½
Butte & Balak	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Butte & Sup	58	60⅝	57	60⅜
Calumet & Ariz	61	61	60	60½
Calu & Hecla	550	552	550	552
Chino	44	44	44	44
Copper Range	52¼	53	52	52¾
East Boston	10	10	10	10
East Butte	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½
Edison Elec	231	231	230	231
Franklin	8½	8½	8½	8½
General Elec	169	170	169	170
Granby	78	78	76	78
Greene-Can	38	38	37½	37⅝
Hancock	16	16	15	15½
Indiana	4½	4½	4½	4½
Isl Creek Coal	48	48	47½	48
Isl Creek pf	90	90	90	90
Isle Royale	26	26	26	26
Keweenaw	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
Lake Copper	13	13⅛	13	13
La Salle	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Mass	10½	10½	10½	10½
Mass Gas	89½	90	89½	90
Mass Gas pf	88	88	88	88
Mayflower	3½	3½	3½	3½
Mohawk	69	70	69	70
Nevada Cons	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
New Arcadian	10⅜	10⅜	9⅞	10
Nipissing	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
North Butte	28¾	28¾	27¾	28¼
North Lake	1	1	1	1
N Y N H & H	62	62	61½	61¾
Osceola	79	79	78	79
Pond Creek Coal	16½	16¾	16½	16½
Quincy	83½	83½	83	83½
Ray Cons	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Shannon	7	7	7	7
Shattuck & Ariz	26	26	26	26
South Lake	5½	5½	5½	5½
St Mary's	53	53	51	53
Superior	26¼	26¼	25½	26
Swift & Co	113½	114¼	113½	114¼
Tamarack	53	54	52	53½
Torrington	32	32	32	32
Torrington pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
Tuolumne	47c	47c	47c	47c
Union Pacific	128	128	128	128
United Fruit	131½	131½	129	129
Uni Shoe Mac	48	49	48	49
Uni Shoe M pf	29	29	29	29
U S Smelting	39	39¼	38½	39¼
U S Smelting pf	46	46¼	46	46¼
U S Steel	70¼	71⅛	68¼	70¾
Utah-Apex	3⅝	3¾	3½	3¾
Utah Cons	12	12	11½	11½
Ventura	11⅝	11⅞	11¼	11⅞
W H McElwain	97	97	97	97
Wollaston	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Wolverine	58½	58¾	58	58¼
Wyandot	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	88½	88¼	88¼
Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s	101	101	101
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	69	69	69
Western Tel 5s	96½	96	96

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 23

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—L. Mohr of Lehigh Valley Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S.
Asheville, N. C.—L. Pollock; U. S.
Bermuda—E. M. Young of Young Bros.; U. S.
Bloomsburg and Danville, Pa.—A. Davis of Boston Shoe Store; U. S.
Chicago—Lee Lefley of The Fair; Essex.
Chicago—S. Soloman of Siegel Cooper & Co.; U. S.
Chicago—Wm. Porges of Evans Lloyd Co.; Essex.
Havana—Juan Ussia of V. de Aedo Ussia & Vincent; U. S.
Havana—M. Iglesias of Cachot Garcia & Menendez; Essex.
Kansas City—T. C. and A. J. Ellitt of Ellitt Kendall Shoe Co.; Tour.
Lampasas, Tex.—C. D. Stokes of Stokes Bros & Co.; Essex.
New York—A. Bass; U. S.
New York—L. H. Nolle of C. B. Rouss; Essex.
Nogales—S. Leeker; Essex.
Pittsburgh—R. W. Crabb of Boggs & Buhls; U. S.
Ponce, P. R.—E. Gonzales of Gonzales Martinez & Co.; U. S.
Porto Rico—E. & T. Cuetara of Cuetara Bros.; U. S.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Francisco—J. T. Reedy and Mr. Grosman of The Emporium; 82 Lincoln st.
San Francisco—Mr. Cochnreich of Cochnreich & Freedman.
San Francisco—Paul Ziebury; U. S.
St. Louis—F. Levy; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Barcelona, Spain—Juan Balaguer; Tour.
Moscow, Russia—Jacques D. Sarlakoff; Parker.
Petrograd, Russia—A. Sarhnovsky and Mr. Avinoff; Parker.
Waalwijk, Holland—G. Van Loon; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON—Metals are quoted here as follows: Copper, spot, £64 10s.; futures, £35 10s.; electro, £77 10s.; lead, £21 6s. 3d.; spelter, £58 1s.; tin, spot, £149 2s. 6d.; futures, £150 7s. 6d.; Straits £149 5s.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Esparta, Port Limon and Havana, 33,000 stems bananas, 335 bxs grapefruit, 34 bxs limes.

Str Juniata, Norfolk, 529 bbls sweet potatoes, 436 crts squash, 4540 watermelons, 48 crts egg plant, 440 bags peanuts.

Boston Receipts

Apples 277 bbls, 71 bxs; berries 905 crts, peaches 3755 crts, cantaloupes 1 car, watermelons 4 cars, California oranges 792 bxs, lemons 392 bxs, grapefruit 335 bxs, bananas 33,000 stems, California fruit 9 cars, peanuts 440 bgs, potatoes 13,300 bu, sweet potatoes 559 bbls, onions 1467 bu.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 959 pkgs; last year, 445 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Old wheat, spring patents $6.90 @7.30; spring clears in sacks, $5.80@6.25; special short patents, $7.40@7.75; no old winter flours nor Kansas patents offering; new wheat, spring patents, $5.25@5.70; special short patents, $6.10 @6.40; spring clears in sacks, $4.25@5.10; winter patents, $5.15@5.60; winter straights, $4.80@5.25; winter clears, $4.50@5; Kansas patents in sacks, $5.25 @6.10.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $25@25.50; winter bran, $25@25.50; middlings, $28.50@31.50; mixed feed, $29@32; red dog, $35.50; cottonseed meal, $31@32; linseed meal, $38.50.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, 92½c; No. 3 yellow, 92c; ship No. 2 yellow, 92@92½c; No. 3 yellow, 91½@92c.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 65c; No. 2 clipped white, 64c; No. 3 clipped white, 63c; no old fancy offering; new 36 lbs, 54½c; fancy 40 lbs, 47½@48c; new fancy 38 lbs, 47@47½c; new regular 38 lbs, 46@46½c; new regular 36 lbs, 45½@46c.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $4.25 per bbl, bag meal, $1.74 @1.76; cracked corn, $1.76@1.78; bolted, $4.20; rolled oatmeal, $5.75, cut and ground, $6.25; new, rolled, $5.25, cut and ground $5.77½; feeding cornmeal, $1.73@1.75.

Hay—Choice old nominally, $32; No. 1 old nominally, $31; new hay No. 1 grade, $28@29; No. 2 grade, $24.50@26; No. 3 grade, $21@23; stock, $20@20.50.

Straw—New rye, $16; new oat, $9.

Beans—Car lots choice pea, $3@3.10; No. 2, $2.85@2.90; yellow eyes $2.90@3; red kidneys, $3.65@3.75; California small white, $3@3.10; Scotch green peas, $2.35 @2.45; Sanadian peas, $3; lima beans, 5¼c lb.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 27 @27½c; western creamery extra, 26½ @27c; western first, 25@26c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby 35 @36c; eastern extra, 31@32c; western extra 29@30c; western prime firsts, 24@25c; western firsts, 21@22c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $3@5 box; cantaloupes, 65c@$1.25 crt; blueberries, 8@11c; blackberries, 5@12c box; watermelons, 25@35c each; peaches 75c@$1.50 per 6-bskt carrier; bskts 35@75c; Deleware grapes, $1.75@2 per 8-bskt carrier; Moore's early 50@60c; bskt 14c; grapefruit, $1.75@3.50 box.

Onions—Native, 40@45c bu.

Apples—Williams, $2.50@3 bbl; Astrachans, $2.25@2.75; Duchess, $2.50@3; bu boxes, 75c@$1.25; pears, $1@1.50 per bu box.

Potatoes — New, $1.10@1.20 bag; sweet new, $3.50@4.50.

Sugar—The Boston market announces a drop on all grades of refined sugar. The American and Arbuckle refineries now quote granulated and fine as a basis at 5.70c per pound in 100-barrel lots and 5.85c per pound in 20-barrel lots. Wholesale grocers advanced their quotations selling granulated and fine at 6c per pound in 100-pound bags and barrels.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Deposits of gold in Bank of France since July 1 have passed f.500,000,000 point ($100,000,000).

A small lot of Winchester Repeating Arms Company stock sold Saturday in New Haven, Conn., for $2845 a share.

Estimated that $350,000,000 has been lost to Europe as result of American tourists staying home on account of the war.

Seaboard Air Line has awarded contract for new shops at Portsmouth, Va., to cost $500,000. Force of mechanics will be increased from 700 to 1400.

Options on 1300 acres, including greater part of unsold coal land of Luzerne township, Fayette county, Pa., were taken for $2,500,000 by Pittsburgh interests.

Steel mills in Pittsburgh district are operating as close to capacity as it is possible for them to get, but are still falling behind on deliveries, while unfilled tonnages are mounting.

Total of domestic orders which Bethlehem Steel has on hand is believed to be larger by 25 per cent than at close of best previous year in its history. Company is planning another battery of blast furnaces to cost $2,500,000.

Railroads have protested order of treasury department requiring public moneys and securities to be transported between treasury and sub-treasuries by registered mail instead of express. It is asserted net result of order is to force railroads to render the transportation for practically nothing. Express companies hitherto earned about $500,000 yearly, of which railroads received about $250,000, or 50 per cent.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market steadier. Kennecott 43½@44; Seabury, 89@91; St. Joseph Lead 11¼@11½; Electric Boat, new, 42¾@43⅛; Car Light & Power, 7¾@8¼; Braden 7⅜@7½; Ventura, 11@11½; Stewart 1 1-16@1⅛; Standard Motors, 9¾@10¼.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am T&T cv 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼
Am T&T col 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾
Atch g 4s	91	90⅜	90⅜
B & O 4s	85½	85½	85½
C B & Q 4s	96⅛	96¼	96⅛
Cent Pac 1st 4s	84	84	84
C & O cv	73½	73½	73½
Col Indus 5s	72	72	72
Erie g 4s	79½	79½	79½
Erie cv A	60	60	60
Gen Electric 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
Insp Copper cv	133¾	132¼	133¾
Ill Steel 4½	86	86	86
Insp Cop cv 1919	133	133	133
Inter-Met 4½s	73½	73½	73½
I R T fd 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼
Kan City So 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼
Lack Steel 5s 1950	78¼	78¼	78¼
L & N 4s	91½	91½	91½
Mo Pac cv 5s	29½	29½	29½
Mont Power Co 5s	90	90	90
N Y Cent 4½s	87½	87½	87½
N Y C 4½s 1963	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
N Y C 4¼s 1960	98	98	98
N Y C 4½s w i	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
N Y Cent 3½s	76¼	76¼	76¼
N Y C 4½s May '57	101¾	101¾	101¾
NY NH & H 3½s	68	68	68
Northern Pac 4s	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
Ore Short L 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
Pa gm ctf 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾
Reading 4s	92—	92¼	92¼
R I 5s	48¼	47	48¼
R I fd 4s	63	63	63
Seaboard A L aj 5s	60	60	60
So Pacific rf 4s	84	84	84
So Pac cv 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼
So Pac cv 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
St Paul cv 5	102	102	102
St Paul 4s	85	85	85
Third Av aj 5s	76¼	76	76
U P 1st 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
U S Steel 5s	102	102	102
U S Steel 5s R	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
Wabash-P T 1st ctf	1½	1½	1½
Westinghouse cv	105½	105⅜	105½
West'house cv w i	112⅜	110⅝	110⅝
Wabash 4s eq ct sta	15	15	15
Western Elec 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
Western Union 4½s	92½	92½	92½

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening— Bid	Asked
Registered 2s	97¼	98
Coupon	97¼	....
Registered 3s	100½	....
Coupon	100½	....
Registered 4s	109	110
Coupon	110	....
Panama Canal 2s 1936	96	....
Panama Canal 2s 1938	96	....
Panama Canal 3s 1961	100½	....
Coupon	100½	....

FEDERAL BANKS' COMBINED SHOWING

WASHINGTON—Combined resources and liabilities of the federal reserve banks at close of business Friday were:

RESOURCES	Aug 20, '15	Aug 13, '15
Gold coin and ctfs, in vault	$205,951,000	$209,697,000
Gold settlement fund	54,930,000	53,490,000
Gold redemp fund with U S treas	1,104,000	1,084,000
Total gold resvs	$261,985,000	$264,271,000
Legal tender notes, silver, etc	27,117,000	20,949,000
Total reserves	$289,102,000	$285,220,000
Bills discounted and bought—		
Maturities within 30 days	4,475,000	13,656,000
Maturities within 60 days	10,264,000	14,968,000
Maturities within 90 days	16,168,000	10,170,000
Maturities over 90 days	9,156,000	2,024,000
Total	$41,751,000	$40,818,000
Investments—		
United States bonds	8,740,000	8,607,000
Municipal warrants	18,553,000	18,558,000
Due from other fed res banks, net	6,805,000	4,028,000
Fed resv notes, net	12,740,000	11,266,000
All other resources	4,777,000	5,623,000
Total resources	$382,468,000	$374,120,000
LIABILITIES		
Capital paid in	$54,329,000	$54,331,000
Reserve deposits, net	310,095,000	301,926,000
Federal resv notes in circ, net	15,847,000	15,723,000
All other liabilities	2,197,000	2,140,000
Total liabilities	$382,468,000	$374,120,000
Gold resv against net liab A)	82.1%	84.3%
Cash reserve against net liabs (A)	90.6%	90.9%
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40% gold res against net amt of fed res notes in cir (A)	93.2%	93.6%
(A) After deduct of items in transit between fed res bks, viz (A)	6,805,000	4,028,000

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston follows:

	Aug 21, '15	Decrease
Circulation	$90,87,000	*$2,000
Loans, discounts and invest	256,824,000	*1,059,000
Indiv depos, includ U S	190,074,000	*419,000
Due banks	106,793,000	3,134,000
Time deposits	8,067,000	68,000
Exchange clear	9,851,000	681,000
Due from banks	29,083,000	344,000
Cash reserve	22,354,000	138,000
Reserve in fed res bk	9,930,000	472,000
Res with other banks	41,640,000	1,807,000
Reserve excess	8,376,000	144,000
Exc with res agts	27,662,000	1,813,000
Exc with fed res bank	2,941,000	475,000

*Increase.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Aug	8.86	8.86	8.85	8.86
Oct	9.17	9.23	9.10	9.22
Dec	9.44	9.50	9.39	9.50
Jan	9.53	9.62	9.50	9.61
March	9.77	9.86	9.75	9.85
May	10.02	10.03	9.97	9.97

Spots, 9.20, unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures dull, 2½ to 3 points decline; sales 7000 bales, including 6500 American: Oct.-Nov. 5.36½d, Jan.-Feb. 5.50d, July-Aug. 5.71½d

LOCAL COAL TRADE DULL; PRICE HIGHER

Little Improvement Is Expected Until Labor Day—Spot Demand for Bituminous Very Light—Soft Coal Prices Sag

Dullness still rules in the local coal trade. With the anthracite people conditions are possibly a little more normal than those found in the bituminous trade, however, says the Coal Trade Journal. A wave of economy has without doubt taken possession of all classes and with the majority the necessity of purchasing coal seems to be least considered, especially with the thermometer around 90 as it has been for the past several days. A few of the retailers manage to place sufficient coal to keep their entire force working. The retail price was advanced 25 cents throughout Greater Boston by most dealers during the past week but although consumers were advised of the change prior to its being put into effect, little or no improvement in demand was noted. Most dealers think that a very material improvement will be noted about Labor day, which winds up the vacation period.

There has been more or less discussion in the trade this week of the reduction in freight rates, but no change is yet undertaken in price and leading interests here have not as yet a very clear understanding as to what is to be done.

Prices as a whole on anthracite seem to be pretty well maintained as the great bulk of the coal moving here is on contract and the spot market is about as lifeless as it has been for some time. There are, nevertheless, some instances of price cutting. Sales of eggs have been made at $3.50 and certain companies are openly offering egg at $3.35 and nut at $3.45, but all of these low figures are very changeable. Among the leading factors prices rule about the same as for the past week or two, and these figures seemed to be fairly well maintained.

No one here speaks of any improvement in the bituminous situation and prices show the effect of the continued dullness quite plainly. The big factors still maintain that they are not moving any New River or Pocahontas below $3.78 and that from this up to $3.83 is being realized at the moment. It is pretty safe to say, however, that while these figures represent the price of the bulk of their coal now moving, it is all on contract placed some time ago, and it is extremely doubtful if any company can take orders today at this level as these coals are being freely offered at $3.60. There is very little spot business under way, however, so that the movement at the lower figure is not large.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Sept	1.02½	1.02½	1.00½	1.00½
Dec	.99⅜	1.00⅜	.97½	.97¾
May	1.03¾	1.04⅛	1.01⅜	1.01½
Corn—				
Sept	.74¾	.74⅞	.74⅜	.74½
Dec	.63⅝	.63⅝	.63¼	.63¼
May	.64⅝	.65⅛	.64½	.64⅝
Oats—				
Sept	.38½	.38½	.37⅝	.37⅞
Dec	.37½	.37½	.37	.37⅛
May	.40⅛	.40¼	.39⅝	.39⅝b
Pork—				
Sept	13.75	15.77	13.75	13.75
Oct	13.90	13.90	13.85	13.90
Dec	...	....	....	14.17
Lard—				
Sept	...	8.12	8.07	18.12
Oct	...	8.22	8.17	8.20b

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Predictions of damage in the Canadian Northwest and the covering of shorts at the early low levels checked the declining tendency in wheat today. There was considerable selling during the forenoon, however, based partly on the talk of a better prospect with the Dardanelles being forced now that Italy has declared war on Turkey.

Corn—Was barely steady early on the favorable crop reports from parts of the Southwest and East. The decline in wheat held down demand for a time, but on the prediction of cool weather, the market rallied. Conflicting advices were received relative to the extent of the country offerings, but it was evident that there was no undue pressure in cash markets.

Oats—Failed to show much initiative and fluctuated with other grain. The prospects are for better weather and larger receipts. Speculative sentiment is rather bullish.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Quietness still characterized the naval stores market at the close of last week. Only a light volume of business was moving in any quarter, says the New York Commercial. While it was acknowledged that the great majority of consumers were only carrying light stocks, it was still pointed out that these interests were not anxious to discount future wants in view of the general uncertainities of the situation. Spot spirits were maintained on a basis of 40½@41c per gallon.

SAVANNAH — Saturday's market: Spirits firm at 37½c. Sales 93, receipts 542, exports 303, stock 18,577. Rosins firm. Sales 822, receipts 1741, stock 64,494. Prices: WW $5.70, WG $5.50, N $4.77, M $4, I $3.10, K 3.25@3.30, H $3.05@3.10, G $3.05, F $3, E $2.85@2.90, D $2.85, B 2.85.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

UNION OIL COMPANY'S SALES FOR SIX MONTHS DECREASE

Ten Per Cent Falling Off as Compared With First Half of 1914 Largely Due to Lessened Disposal of Export Fuel Product and Lower Prevailing Prices

NEW YORK—The sales of the Union Oil Company of California for the first six months of 1915 decreased about 10 per cent as compared with the first half of 1914, due to the lessened amount of export fuel oil sales, chiefly to the west coast of South America, and due also to lower selling prices of fuel oil, which averaged about 5c a barrel less during the period, according to a report just issued by the company. Lower prices also ruled in all refinery products, particularly in gasoline, but the volume of business from refined products shows a satisfactory increase, the statement says. Reduced selling prices have been offset by better facilities, more efficient operation and, to some extent, by reduced cost of oil purchases.

The report says: "Production of crude oil on the part of this company and its subsidiaries declined to some extent, the total production for the six months being 620,000 barrels less than for the first six months of 1914. Since Jan. 1, drilling operations have been resumed upon a moderate scale, and it is probable that the year's production will be largely maintained.

The exportation of fuel oil to parts of the west coast of South America is slowly increasing, but cannot be expected to regain its normal volume until peace conditions once more prevail in Europe. The exportation of refined products to Europe from this coast is no longer profitable; due both to the very great production of refined oils available for shipment from the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard, as well as to the very high charters prevailing for transportation and the unusual risks and expenses incident to war conditions. The company's sales of both crude and refined oil on the Pacific coast are steadily increasing. Continued over-production in the various oil fields of California and the stress of competition incident to a lesser market area would seem to indicate continued low prices for both fuel and refined products.

"The company has now reached a condition where, so far as its own affairs are concerned, it is clearly in a safe and sound position to resume dividends very early in 1916, on a strictly moderate basis. It is the intention of the management, under present world-wide unsettled conditions, to reserve a strong proportion of the accumulated surplus as a precaution against any possible emergency and to provide a dividend reserve. Until the last of the collateral 6 per cent serial gold notes are paid off in 1918, dividends will necessarily be lessened by the amounts required for such payments. Whatever conditions may pervail in the world, or in the oil industry of the Pacific coast, there is every reason to believe that the company's status is now such that it can continue to maintain and increase earnings indefinitely. The management recognizes the hardships inflicted upon stockholders by the forced suspension of dividends since July ,1913.

"It is desirous of avoiding past errors, and so is continuing to strengthen the position of the company that, when dividends are once more resumed, stockholders may count with every certainty upon dividends being maintained and increased This can come only through the continuing of the policy of making the same provisions in the way of a wide margin of safety and a strong reserve for dividends that all well-conducted corporations make for their debts and their capital requirements; and it is hoped and believed that all stockholders will join in the support of this policy.

"Two new tankers of the most modern character have been contracted for and are now in the course of construction. Very favorable prices were secured on the building of these two ships and delivery ready for operation is expected in the first half of 1916."

The income account for the six months ended June 30 last follows:

June—	1915	1914
Revenue	$2,847,303	$2,947,764
Expenses and taxes	346,750	457,139
Balance	2,500,604	2,490,625
Interest on bonds, etc	324,273	369,944
Balance	2,176,331	2,120,681
Depreciation	914,504	793,253
Surplus	1,261,827	1,327,428

The Union company's proportion of the net profits of controlled companies included in the above statement for the six months ended June 30, 1915, amounted to $325,403 against $644,185 on June 30, 1914.

The balance sheet as of June 30 last follows.

ASSETS	1915	1914
Oil lands, rights and leases	$22,767,556	$22,831,758
Oil wells and developments, etc	21,577,036	22,278,822
Investments in controlled companies	13,002,957	13,213,179
Investments in affiliated companies	162,205	368,104
Current assets	9,907,272	10,021,180
Deferred charges	184,103	240,175
Total	$67,600,231	$68,953,221
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock	$34,092,200	$31,312,900
Subscriptions to capital stock	....	1,920,000
First mtge 5% bonds	8,136,000	8,348,000
Collateral trust 6% ser gold notes	2,494,000	3,005,000
Purchase money obligations	576,915	1,143,214
Due to controlled or affiliated cos	....	995,006
Current liabilities	2,373,606	3,566,742
Reserve for deprec and exhaustion	7,230,640	6,448,740
General reserve acct	10,000,000	10,000,000
Profit and loss surplus	2,693,869	2,123,016
Total	$67,600,231	$68,953,221

AUTOMOBILE TRADE BECOMING MORE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED

NEW YORK—The big effect of the war on the automobile trade has been the approval placed on the motor truck as a means of reliable transportation. The war in a year has accomplished what probably would have been a slow development of many years in normal times.

There are in the country more than 45,000 trucks now, and productive capacity of manufacturers has been increased immensely since demand from Europe has become so urgent. Motor truck makers seem assured of a heavy output so long as the war lasts, because the usefulness of anything at the front is very limited, and even after the war look forward with much assurance to the domestic market, which up to date has not been more than barely opened up.

Another factor strengthening this assurance is the figure of exports of animal tractive power from this country since the war started. Exports of horses in year ended June last increased to $64,000,000 from $3,400,000 the previous year, and shipments of mules to $12,700,000, compared with only $700,000 in 1914.

Although shipments of horses and mules thus far in the war period represent a relatively unimportant proportion of total of these animals in this country, it is intimated that the end of the war is not yet in sight, and furthermore that the best type of animal is being taken.

It is at various times set forth by automobile producers, devotees of "quantity" production, that of the 6,500,000 farms in this country only 500,000 are equipped with motor cars. Any reduction of supply of horses, if not actually resulting in inability to get animal tractive power, certainly would be reflected in higher prices, and such a development at a time of substantial and general price reduction in automobiles would seem certain to increase the relative attractiveness of the motor vehicle.

The probable condition of farms abroad after the war, too, indicates a demand for American machines. Depletion of horses on the continent seems a likely result of the conflict. European manufacturers never have acquired the United States trait of quantity production at low prices, and a demand for American motor vehicles might well be expected. Our largest automobile manufacturer has already announced production of a low-priced farm tractor, and might not the European devastation have been a consideration in the decision to hasten production in this field?

Thus, the automobile trade sees in the present abnormal trade demands influences at work which should the more firmly intrench the automobile industry in its position as the third largest manufacturing industry in the country, especially as domestic demand for cars continues most satisfactory.

STEEL PRODUCTS PRICES ADVANCED

PITTSBURGH—American Sheet & Tin Plate Company has advanced quotations on blue annealed No. 10 gauge, to $1.40, Pittsburgh, or $1 above previous quotations. Other mills are asking new price or even higher. Standard railroad spikes quoted 91.44 and indications are prices will be advanced $1 a ton before end of this month. Smaller spikes are commanding $1.55. Galvanized pipe prices reflect decline in spelter as mills this week made reductions of $8 to $12 a ton in galvanized steel pipe. Pig iron advanced in past week, bessemer being up 25 cents to $15.50, valley, and basic up 25 cents to $14.25, valley. Foundry iron has advanced somewhat more sharply. Recently there were several sellers at $15.50, valley, for No. 2 foundry, and now most sellers are quoting minimum of $14.50 at furnace.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, $8.50, $8.75 and $9.50 bbl, $1.10 bag; pastry $7.75 bbl, $1 bag.

Butter—Print, 36@38c lb; tub, 33c.

Eggs—Fancy brown, 47c doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 42c doz; fresh western first, 27@30c.

Sugar—Granulated 6½c per single lb, 6c per lb in 100-lb bags.

Beans—Medium pea, 14c pt, $1.10 pk; California, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; red kidney, 15c qt, $1.15 pk.

Potatoes—New, 4c qt, 20c pk; Maine, 15c pk, 55c bu, $1.40 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30c pk, $1.10 bu.

Oranges—California navels 35@45c doz.

OUTLOOK FOR EARNINGS OF ROADS GOOD

Trunk Lines Expected to Show Better Results for July Than June—August Business Holds Well, But Not Booming

NEW YORK—Prospects for railroad earnings of the near future are encouraging. Trunk lines will report generally better results for July than for June, and August business has held up well, although not exactly booming.

Coal is moving more freely in the eastern part of the country. This traffic may be somewhat influenced by the fact that agreements of the United Mine Workers with both the anthracite and bituminous operators expire together next April. Large consumers of coal are at least thinking about the possibility of a shortage or higher prices or both in the spring. But more immediate considerations are the expanding consumption of fuel in industries and continuous export demand. Some operators in the Pennsylvania and West Virginia region are adding largely to their forces in the mines. One railroad, for instance, within the past few days moved 300 men to the operations of one company alone.

Settlement of labor troubles in the Ohio mines has increased movement of Ohio coal, especially to the Lake ports. Most Ohio mines, after their long suspension, got under full operation only this month. How long this peace is to last is a question. Operators assert expiration of the anthracite and bituminous agreements simultaneously, instead of being of advantage to the union, will prove deterimental, since if all union men are out together no one will be left to pay dues from which to make up "strike benefits" for the idle men.

Grain movement this year will be late, with probable result that August earnings of some western lines will be less satisfactory. This will mean merely a postponement of earnings. Some anxiety is felt by railroad men here that the supply of vessels will be inadequate to take care promptly of export grain if winter and spring wheat movements come together, but no such tie-up as occurred last fall is anticipated.

Seemingly the attitude of the interstate commerce commission is causing more concern in Wall street than among railroad men. An official of a western line commented upon the decision in the western freight rate case as follows:

"I was not surprised at what the commission did. Undoubtedly it would have been better for everybody if all the increases had been granted, but you have to keep in mind the viewpoint of the commission and the showing made against an increase. North Western, Northern Pacific and Great Northern all manage to maintain 7 per cent dividends, Burlington pays 8 per cent and earns half again as much, Atchison and Southern Pacific pay 6 per cent without starving their roadbed or equipment, and Illinois Central still pays 5 per cent. St. Paul has had to reduce its dividend, but it finished the great expenditure on its Pacific extension just as the country-wide depression began. That leaves as the weaker lines affected by the decision Chicago Great Western, 'Frisco, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific.

"If the increases on grain and packing house products had been allowed, no dividends would have been increased, but more money would have been spent on heavier rails, stone ballast, more and safer equipment and larger terminals, from all of which the public would have got the first and chief benefit. But we don't know yet what the commission will say about the passenger rate increases pending, which involve considerably more money."

WESTERN ROADS' TONNAGE BETTER

CHICAGO—Officials of railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis reported general tonnage, during the last week, slightly in excess of a year ago at this time, and about even with a similar period of the year preceding. There was a somewhat heavier movement of industrial products in the territory served by these roads, as a result of the awakening of the steel and iron industry, and because of the activity of certain industries in the manufacture of war materials. There was no material change in the westbound situation, which still remains under both comparative periods.

Shipments of grain eastbound, packinghouse products, and flour were somewhat heavier, owing to the fact that a great deal of freight of this kind is moving all-rail instead of lake and rail. Enterprises which confine their operations entirely to products for domestic consumption report slow progress to a larger volume of tonnage.

Officials of southern roads still report an average tonnage of general freight of about 5 per cent under last year.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON—The total production of gold in the United States in the calendar year 1914 was $94,531,800, according to a statement by Robert W. Wooley, director of the mint. This is an increase of $5,647,400 over the previous year. The production of silver was $40,067,700, an increase of $3,126,400.

FINE AND PRINT COTTON MARKETS STILL MODERATE

New Bedford Fine oGods Enojy Slightly Better Business Than Fall River Print Cloth

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—There is a great difference between the market situation on the fine and fancy cotton goods made in this city and that for print cloth in Fall River. New Bedford manufacturers are taking a moderate amount of new business from day to day at fairly satisfactory prices. Fall River manufacturers are able to dispose of only a small portion of their product at prices which hardly cover costs, figuring on today's price of the raw cotton.

In a lesser degree this has been the comparative position of these two leading cotton manufacturing centers for several months, but the difference has not been so pronounced as it is today. The fine goods manufacturers have found their division of the market sufficiently active so that they have been able to take a fair amount of business extending over the end of this year at steady prices. Fall River manufacturers have not sold their full production in any week since the early part of May, and, with increasing stocks of the manufactured product in their warehouses, they have secured only a small amount of business for the next two to three months.

In brokerage and manufacturing circles the slowness of print cloth constructions is attributed largely to the apprehension of traders lest the reverses of the Allies and the sinking of the Arabic may lead to trouble between the United States and Germany. A Fall River broker of long experience expressed the opinion that a big victory for the Allies would have an immediate effect on the cotton goods market. This psycological influence of war developments does not affect the fine goods demand so much as print cloths because, as a result of the cutting off of imports and the change of women's styles to wider skirts, coupled with the small amount of fine goods mill building in the last few years. There is an imperative call for these goods from ultimate consumers that is balancing the productive capacity of the country.

Unless some unforeseen developments arise, such as the entrance of this country into active war with Germany, it is believed that the continued operation of the New Bedford mills at their present rate of output is assured for this coming fall and winter. It is several years since the manufacturers of this city have found the demand for fine yarn fabrics so well maintained as it has been during the past few months. Fall River mills are not in such a fortunate situation. Unless the print cloth market improves within the next few weeks, it is believed that the manufacturers of Fall River will have to resort again to curtailment of production.

At present, however, all the mills of this city and Fall River, with the exception of the Barnaby, are running on their full time schedules, and they are operating at fully 90 per cent capacity. There is little or no unemployment in either city. The manufacturers are buying cotton very conservatively, some of the largest mills which usually purchase early in the season having done little or nothing on new crop as yet. There is considerable bearish sentiment among the mill men, and the slowness of the goods market further deters them from buying freely of the raw material.

MORE GOLD AND SECURITIES COME ACROSS ATLANTIC

NEW YORK—Arriving here aboard the liner Philadelphia from Liverpool Sunday were gold to the value of $1,000,000 and American securities in large quantity.

The gold and securities are consigned to local bankers and are evidently instalments of the great total that is needed to correct the foreign exchange position and reëstablish English credit on a sound basis. It is estimated that Great Britain's current obligations on the war contracts alone in this country amount to nearly $500,000,000, and gold and securities to that amount, it is expected, will be sent here from London before the English government attempts to float a war loan in this market.

As the Philadelphia arrived on Sunday, when the banks and sub-treasury are closed, there were no bank representatives at the pier to take charge of the treasure, so it had to be left in the steamship's specie room. Guards were placed on the pier to prevent any attempt on the part of strangers to approach the ship.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

		Increase
Second week August	$1,004,412	*$64,208
From July 1	6,496,131	*403,419
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE		
Second week August	$1,061,000	*$18,030
Since July 1	6,551,899	*436,649
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN		
—June—		
Oper revenue	$403,640	$7,420
Net revenue	67,506	*92,934
Oper income	31,503	*92,006
For 12 months—		
Oper revenue	4,636,059	47,939
Net oper revenue	1,139,105	*310,809

*Decrease.

RAW CANE SUGAR IMPORTS

Raw sugar imports at the port of Boston for July were 33,816,083 pounds, at a value of $1,286,231.

LOCOMOTIVE'S PAST YEAR IS UNFAVORABLE

Deficit Estimated at $3,000,000 Expected for Period Ended June 30—Unprecedented Conditions — Future Is Brighter

NEW YORK—American Locomotive Company will report a deficit estimated at around $3,000,000 after charges and dividends for year ended June 30, it is expected. As charges and dividends call for slightly more than $2,000,000, this would indicate a net loss from plant operation of approximately $1,000,000.

Never before did the company experience such adverse conditions as in the 18 months from October, 1913, to March, 1915. So marked was the scarcity of orders that operating rate fell as low as 10 per cent part of the time. Prices naturally reflected the situation. Business had to be taken without hope of profit merely to keep the organization together.

Just as earnings last year were the most unfavorable recorded, prospects for fiscal period which began July 1 are the brightest ever. Besides the $65,000,000 order for shrapnel and high explosive shells for Britain (half of which has been sublet) the company has orders for locomotives estimated at around $8,000,000. This includes the Russian contract for 100 big engines, taken at very satisfactory price.

Shipments on the shell order do not begin until September, and work on the contract so far has not gone much beyond experimental stages, but results justify hope of substantial profits. Incidentally, quite fair profits are said to have been realized from manufacture of war munitions at the company's Montreal plant.

Liquidation of automobile branch of American Locomotive's business is progressing satisfactorily. When it was decided to give up this branch, a reserve of $2,300,000 was set aside toward meeting liquidating expenses, but it was hardly hoped that his would be sufficient. Although guarantee to supply Alco parts for five years will prevent final closing out of the business for another three years, the more important items of liquidation have been arranged, and indications are that a fair balance will be left out of the $2,300,000 reserve to be added to surplus.

From $5,474,000 on June 30, 1914, note indebtedness had been reduced to $3,200,000 on July 1, 1915, and it is understood that some of the notes outstanding have been purchased and are held in the treasury. Profits from war orders, it is hoped, will enable the company to wipe out its debt as well as strengthen its working capital, thus obviating necessity of further borrowing for several years at least.

HIGHER FARES IMPROVE TROLLEY LINES' OUTLOOK

More hopeful prospects are in view for Massachusetts trolleys because of the granting of higher fares recently to several lines by the state regulative body. By reason of too strict regulation in regard to fares in the past, 50 per cent of the street railways in the state have been unable to earn interest charges.

It is the little trolley systems which are having their petitions for higher fares, regulation of length of haul and various other mechanical devices calculated to increase revenue granted.

Within the last few months two or three street railways have had their petitions for higher fares granted by the state, acting through the regulatory body having charge of this matter. The Blue Hill Street railway asked for relief and got it. The Norfolk & Bristol Street Railway has just had its petition for a six-cent fare granted. A few months ago the Middlesex & Boston secured an increase in income after proving to the public authorities the reasonableness of its case. All this is highly promising for the bigger systems such as Boston Elevated, Massachusetts Electric and possibly the Worcester & Springfield properties.

SAVINGS BANK RESOURCES GAIN

ALBANY, N. Y.—Total resources of the 140 savings banks of New York state on July 1 were $1,930,596,230, an increase for the past year of $18,572,355. Total deposits increased from $1,773,233,398 to $1,791,524,601, or $18,311,202. Surplus on market value of stocks and bonds was $138,020,085, an increase of $98,263, and surplus on par value of stocks and bonds was $176,893,415, a gain of $12,765,840.

UTAH-APEX MINING QUARTERLY REPORT

The Utah-Apex Mining Company makes this report for the quarter ended June 30:

	Gr. rcts.	Exp.	Devedlop.	Net
April	$70,030	$38,096	$13,519	$18,474
May	69,748	38,115	12,681	18,951
June	94,023	42,308	12,012	39,202
Total	$233,821	$118,979	$38,213	$76,627
Less three months' accrued int on bonds and all other expenses				4,473
Net earnings				$72,154

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE MAKES BIG PROFIT

Organization in Hands of Receivership Enjoying Unusual Prosperity Under War Conditions—Six Months' Income $11,000,000—Not Fair Criterion, However

The change of fortune which the war has brought to many companies is perhaps nowhere better illustrated than by the remarkable upswing in earnings of the big shipping combination, International Mercantile Marine, which only a few months ago was forced into receivership because of default of interest on its 4½ per cent bonds.

Profits of the Mercantile Marine lines for the six months ended June 30 last, according to statement by the receiver and the bondholders' committee, were in excess of $11,000,000, and this was after depreciation charges of about $2,750,000.

Assuming that earnings for the last six months will be approximately equal to those of the first six months, and there seems good reason to expect they will be nearly as large, the company will have at the close of the fiscal year, after providing for full depreciation charges of about $5,500,000, or 5 per cent, $22,000,000 available for bond interest, dividends and reserve requirements.

This would represent a tremenous increase over last year, and in fact over any previous year in the company's history. It is due, of course, to abnormal conditions and is in no sense a fair criterion of the earning power of the combination.

After providing for full depreciation of 5 per cent the average earnings of the company from 1909 to 1914, both years inclusive, available for bond interest and dividends were $2,656,387. In 1914 they were $2,113,405 and in 1909 they fell as low as $64,962.

Net earnings, depreciation charges and balances available for bond interest charges in the last six years, have been as follows:

Year	Net earnings	Depr. chgs. 5% basis	Avail. for bond int.
1909	$4,504,115	$4,439,153	$64,962
1910	8,166,194	4,379,550	3,786,644
1911	7,811,879	4,670,990	3,140,889
1912	7,075,833	4,569,471	2,506,362
1913	8,992,150	4,666,091	4,326,059
1914	6,625,352	4,511,947	2,113,405

The abnormal increase in earnings this year is accounted for by the very high freight rates prevailing and also by the fact that more than 25 per cent of the company's cargo and passenger fleet is in the service of the British government at high charter rates. In other words, the lines of the International Mercantile Marine have 136 ships, of which 100 are still running engaged in ordinary commerce.

The British government, it is understood, compensates the company for the use of these ships on the basis of their carrying capacity and what they would ordinarily be able to earn at the current high freight rates. After the war further readjustments will be made by arbitration. It is possible that the company will then get a little more for the use of its boats or perchance may have to refund some of the money already received. At all events, the arrangement is highly profitable. It is hardly probable that any refunds will have to be made.

Consideration of earnings is of course tempered by the fact that the steamship companies are running grave risks in passing through the zone of German submarine warfare, and are subject at any time to loss of ships. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Arabic, sunk by a German submarine, was the first ship so lost by the White Star line, one of the Mercantile Marine sudsidiaries.

Certain minority stockholders of the Mercantile Marine express the opinion that in view of the current earnings the company should be lifted out of receivership and oppose the proposed assessment of $2.50 per share on the stock under the reorganization plan. As before pointed out, however, current results do not fairly represent the earning power of the steamship lines in normal times.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., RECENT FACTOR IN LOCAL BOND MART

The city of Cambridge, Mass., has been a factor in the local bond market lately, and during the month of July $242,500 of bonds to cover loan orders passed by the city council. The orders have been passed from time to time since last January and the money was expended in most cases before the bond issue was made, because of the city having considerable money in its treasury.

The borrowing year in the city begins Jan. 1 and does not correspond with the municipal year which begins April 1. Between those two dates the city council appropriated $132,000 to be met from loans within the debt limit. The appropriations included: City home improvements, $40,000; Agassiz school, $65,000; fire alarm system, $25,000; Webster avenue improvements, authorized last November.

The new council which came into power in April has appropriated $167,000 to be met by loans within the debt limit. These included City home improvements, $15,000; Boylston street paving, $12,500; edgestones and sidewalks, $7500; sewer construction, $15,000; Massachusetts avenue paving, $50,000; Monroe, Akron and Stiles streets paving $7500. The city's debt limit for this year is $338,898.22 and of the loan orders passed to date bonds have been issued for $242,500.

The city made temportary loans in anticipation of taxes amounting to $750,000, and it is understood that another similar loan of $250,000 is practically ready for flotation. These two loans will be taken care of in October, by which time more than $1,500,000 will have been received from taxes.

UNITED FRUIT CO. TO HAVE ITS OWN LAW DEPARTMENT

The constant increase in the business of the United Fruit Company and its diversified interests has been reflected in the large number of subjects requiring legal attention, and the directors have decided to follow the example of other large and well organized corporations by establishing the company's own law department directly in conjunction with the general offices. This department will be in charge of a new vice-president. Accordingly, at a meeting of directors held Friday, Eugene W. Ong of the law firm of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge was elected vice-president and general solicitor.

Mr. Ong will retire as a member of the firm of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge and have his offices at 131 State street, but the firm will continue to act as general counsel. Mr. Ong has been actively identified for a number of years with the United Fruit Company as its counsel and as director and member of its executive committee.

In pursuance of the plans recently announced of enlarging the company's executive department to meet the broadened duties of the general officers, Vice-President S. G. Schermerhorn was elected executive vice-president at the meeting of the board held Friday.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS REPORT

The Boston and Philadelphia federal reserve banks make these comparative statements of condition as of Aug. 20:

BOSTON

Resources	Aug 20	Aug 13
Gold coin and certificates—		
Settlement fd crd bal	$6,680,000	$6,352,000
Held by bank	9,063,910	8,934,880
Redemption fund	5,500	5,500
Total gold resvs	$15,749,410	$15,292,380
Legal tender notes, silver ctfs, subsidiary coin, etc	714,575	829,335
Bills discounted and bought—		
Commercial paper	211,277	252,032
Bank acceptances	2,357,391	2,196,152
Total	$2,568,668	$2,448,185
United States bonds	491,250	491,250
Municipal warrants	2,647,375	2,450,634
Due from other fed res banks—net	4,194	1,268,989
Fed reserve notes—net	429,705	448,145
All other resources	601,698	627,900
Total resources	$23,206,877	$23,862,800
Liabilities		
Capital paid in	$4,801,850	$4,801,550
Reserve deposits—net	18,405,027	19,061,250
Total liabilities	$23,206,877	$23,862,800
Federal reserve notes issued	$4,620,000	$4,620,000
Federal reserve notes on hand	429,705	448,145
Federal reserve notes outstanding	4,190,295	4,171,855
Gold with fed res agt	4,620,000	4,620,000
Net assets account fed resv notes	429,705	448,145

PHILADELPHIA

Resources	Aug 20	Aug 13
Gold coin and ctfs in vault	$9,000,240	$12,579,810
Gold settlement fund bal	1,297,000	1,213,000
Gold redemption fund	37,000	37,000
Legal tender notes, silver, etc	3,323,354	3,110,452
Total reserve	$13,747,594	$16,940,262
Commercial paper	571,848	508,972
Bank acceptances	1,515,292	1,526,934
Total bills discounted and bought	2,087,140	2,035,936
United States bonds	340,156	340,156
Municipal warrants	1,981,400	1,971,689
Total investments	2,321,565	2,311,845
Due from other fed res bks—net	4,681,042	1,387,992
Fed resv notes on hd	386,550	104,260
All other resources	357,008	373,004
Total resources	$23,580,991	$23,153,901
Liabilities		
Capital paid in	$5,274,050	$5,274,050
Reserve deposits—net	18,304,294	17,877,804
All other liabilities	2,747	2,046
Total liabilities	$23,580,991	023,153,901
Federal reserve notes in circulation — or notes issued to bank	3,650,000	3,130,000
Federal reserve notes outstanding	3,263,450	3,025,740
Gold or lawful money with federal reserve agent	3,650,000	3,130,000

REICHSBANK WEEKLY STATEMENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ended July 31, shows the following position. Exchange is calculated on the basis of 20 marks to the pound:

	Amount	Increase	Cor week last year
Coin & bln	£122,260,550	£140,900	£76,401,800
Gold	120,034,650	356,450	62,060,450
Trs notes	12,860,700	*1,407,500	1,672,150
Nts oth bks	340,200	*1,329,850	675,650
Bills disc	230,229,250	11,649,200	104,053,750
Advances	852,000	167,000	10,109,500
Investments	990,050	*8,850	19,830,150
Oth securs	8,886,300	*137,200	10,908,950
Nts in circ	276,908,200	11,169,100	145,471,100
Deposits	82,580,200	*3,207,400	62,022,300
Other liabs	12,292,200	1,192,000	2,428,100

*Decrease.

C. S. VAN BRUNDT
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812 Mortgage Guarantee Building
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Home A 3444, Main 3037

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

SNODGRASS WILL JOIN THE BOSTON CLUB TODAY

Former New York Outfielder Expected to Be Big Help to Braves in Their Race for the Pennant

With Fred Snodgrass, former outfielder for the New York Giants, now a member of the Boston Nationals, and the world's champions showing a lot of their former playing qualities, it looks as if followers of baseball will see some high class playing here this week. Today and tomorrow the Braves will play the Pittsburgh club, and Wednesday will open a four-game series with the Chicago club. The first two games of the Pittsburgh series were won by the Braves, and they will try to take the remaining two games.

The Braves are now in third place, and working ahead rapidly, with the Philadelphia club four and one half games in the lead, and holding first place, and the Brooklyn club in second place, one game behind Philadelphia. The Chicago club is a close fourth, being one and one half games behind the Braves, with Pittsburgh, New York, St. Louis and Cincinnati following in the order named.

Snodgross is expected to be a big help to the Braves, and followers of the game welcome the former New York man to Boston. He is an aggressive player, a hard hitter, and his fielding should be of great aid to the Boston club in its try for the pennant.

The Red Sox are still holding on to first place, and they play three clubs this week. After playing St. Louis today the Boston Americans will leave for a three-game series with Detroit, and will finish the week with three games at Cleveland. The Boston players are especially desirous of winning the series with Detroit, as that team is a close second in the league race, and there is only one game between the two.

P. B. GRAY WINS ARCHERY SHOOT

NEWTON, Mass.—B. P. Gray won both events in the regular weekly shoot of the Newton Archers on their range here Saturday afternoon. In the York round, which is ~~72 arrows at 100 yards, 48~~ arrows at 80 yards, and 24 arrows at 60 yards, Mr. Gray had a total of 60 hits for 260 points. In the double American round, which is 60 arrows at 60, 50 and 40 yards, Mr. Gray made 158 hits for a total of 728 points. The summary:

YORK ROUND

B. P. Gray	60—260
F. W. Wylder	53—251
S. T. Switzler	48—212
H. A. Ives	37—151

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND

B. P. Gray	158—728
F. J. Lightbody	122—516
H. Urquhard	100—400

PLANS FOR GREAT CHECKER TOURNEY

Elaborate plans are being made for the first big meeting of the Boston Checker Club this season on Oct. 12. A purse has been offered for the best player in New England, and already the list of entries is large, including many champions. The list to date follows: L. S. Mead, W. G. Hill of the American international team; Herbert Morrell of the British team; E. C. Waterhouse of Melrose, the New England champion; Samuel Levine, state champion; F. L. McClellan of Lynn; F. C. Peck, W. C. Parrow, L. M. Stearns, new Hampshire state champion: The champions of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island have also signified their intention to enter.

LOWELL SWIMMER WINS LONG CONTEST

Although he did not cover the entire distance, H. F. Sullivan of Lowell is today being congratulated on winning the swim from Nantasket beach to Provincetown yesterday. Sullivan was in the water 14h. 20m. and covered a distance of about 34 miles. Charles Toth of the L Street Swimming Club stopped off Scieuate harbor light, after having been in the water 10h. 4m. and covering 16 miles. Samuel Richards of South Boston, the noted distance swimmer, was forced to give up off North Scieuate beach, after covering 13 miles in 5h. 37m.

SIX RAILROAD MEN PENSIONED

NEW YORK—Six employees, whose average service is 43 years with the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, have been placed on the pension roll by a vote of the board of directors. These are Edward J. Egan of Roxbury, Mass.; William H. Cone of New London, J. D. Lamont of West Stockbridge, Mass.; Sydney L. Smith of Norwich, Charles E. Hilton of Norwich, Conn., and Dennis Sullivan of Providence.

GIANTS GET NEW PITCHER

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Ray Kramer, a young pitcher of the Vancouver Northwestern League has been sold to the New York Nationals.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Elmira 5, Troy 0.
Elmira 3, Troy 0.
Binghamton 11, Albany 1.

PLANS GIVEN FOR APAWAMIS CLUB SENIOR TOURNEY

Competitions Arranged for All Classes, With Special Events and Prizes

RYE, N. Y.—All kinds of competitions have been provided in the official program of the eleventh annual seniors' tournament scheduled for the links of the Apawamis Club, Sept. 21 to 24. The committee gave out the conditions Tuesday, and it would appear as if the field will be much larger than formerly.

It was announced a short while ago that the time for the tournament had been extended to four days instead of the field being drawn to play on the first two days and the remainder on the last two. Four classes will be introduced, according to age instead of handicaps. Men between 55 and 59 years will comprise Class A, between 60 and 64 Class B, between 65 and 70 Class C, and from 70 upward Class D.

Each of the two days will be complete in themselves, and prizes have been arranged accordingly. Awards are offered for the best 36-hole gross score and for the best net scores in each of the classes on each of the 36-hole rounds. Besides that, prizes are provided for the best net and gross scores for 18 holes on each of the four days, irrespective of classes. The winner of the tournament will be the player who captures the prize for the best gross score for 36 holes during the tournament, which means in either half.

A special handicap is scheduled for Wednesday and Friday, only scores made in the regular tournament counting. On Tuesday and Friday there will be a putting contest.

SOCCER LEAGUE TO OPEN SEASON ON SEPTEMBER 4

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Lawrence, Lowell and District Soccer League will open its series Sept. 4, its schedule continuing until Dec. 11. The league comprises Andover, Methuen, Beverly, Haverhill, Bunting of Lowell and Lawrence, Clan McPherson and Olympics of this city. The games are to be played on the grounds of the first team in the following schedule:

Sept. 4, Andover vs. Olympics, Lawrence vs. Clan McPherson, Beverly vs. Bunting, Haverhill vs. Methuen; 11, Clan McPherson vs. Andover, Olympics vs. Bunting, Methuen vs. Lawrence, Beverly vs. Haverhill; 18, Andover vs. Bunting, Lawrence vs. Olympics, Haverhill vs. Clan McPherson, Methuen vs. Beverly; 25, Andover vs. Lawrence, Olympics vs. Haverhill, Clan McPherson vs. Beverly, Bunting vs. Methuen.

Oct. 2, Haverhill vs. Andover, Beverly vs. Olympics, Methuen vs. Clan McPherson, Bunting vs. Lawrence; 9, Andover vs. Beverly, Olympics vs. Methuen, Bunting vs. Clan McPherson, Lawrence vs. Haverhill; 16, reserved for first round of state cup series; 23, Methuen vs. Andover, Clan McPherson vs. Olympics, Haverhill vs. Bunting, Beverly vs. Lawrence; 30, Olympics vs. Andover, Clan McPherson vs. Lawrence, Beverly vs. Bunting, Methuen vs. Haverhill.

Nov. 6, Andover vs. Clan McPherson, Bunting vs. Olympics, Lawrence vs. Methuen, Haverhill vs. Beverly; 13, Bunting vs. Andover, Olympics vs. Lawrence, Clan McPherson vs. Haverhill, Beverly vs. Methuen; 20, second round state cup series; 25, Lawrence vs. Andover, Haverhill vs. Olympics, Beverly vs. Clan McPherson, Methuen vs. Bunting; 27, Andover vs. Haverhill, Olympics vs. Beverly, Clan McPherson vs. Methuen, Bunting vs. Lawrence.

Dec. 4, Beverly vs. Andover, Methuen vs. Olympics, Clan McPherson vs. Bunting, Haverhill vs. Lawrence; 11, Andover vs. Methuen, Olympics vs. Clan McPherson, Bunting vs. Haverhill, Lawrence vs. Beverly.

FLATHEAD LAKE ISLAND RESERVE REFUGE FOR BIRDS

MISSOULA, Mont.—Dr. M. J. Elrod, head of the department of biology at the University of Montana, has completed a superficial survey of the two islands in Flathead lake which were recently donated to the university by A. A. White of St. Paul, to be used as bird reserves.

Dr. Elrod writes on the authority of the university news bureau, that the islands will serve admirably for the purpose and feels confident that the refuge will result in saving from extinction many of the bird species which have already been exterminated in other states. The islands are the natural retreat of many of these birds. Dr. Elrod has already identified no less than 21 species which are now on the islands. There are 50 species of trees, shrubs and grasses.

There are many islands in the lower Flathead river which are not useful for any other purpose than bird refuge and these might be set apart by the federal government as permanent reserves. Also, there are the reservoir sites on the Flathead reclamation project, which, as they become permanent lakes, would provide additional sites. It is the hope of the university people that the interest which has been aroused in this particular will increase and there will be similar bird refuges established in many parts of the state.

Superintendent Hodges of the federal bison reserve gives interesting testimony in this connection. There are hundreds of birds that find refuge within the limits of the bison-range fence. Some of these birds have permanent homes on the reserve. Others seek refuge there.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Minneapolis 9, Cleveland 4.
Minneapolis 4, Cleveland 3.
Columbus 9, St. Paul 4.
Columbus 10, St. Paul 4.
Louisville 8, Milwaukee 1.
Louisville 10, Milwaukee 4.

MAXWELL R. MARSTON
New Jersey champion who is entered in national tournament at Detroit

FRESHMAN NINE SHOULD FURNISH MEN TO VARSITY

Despite the Fact Princeton First-Year Team Lost Three Big Games Some of the Players Should Develop

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton varsity baseball followers expect the Orange and Black nine of next year to get some valuable material from this year's Princeton freshman team which won 12 of the 15 games which it played. While the three big games were the ones that were lost, it is felt that several of the players on the team will win their varsity letter next spring and fill in the vacancies which will occur from graduations in June.

Poor fielding, and the inability of all the men to bat against first-class pitching was responsible for the loss of these games. Thompson, Smith and M. L. Dowd were all effective as pitchers, but their good work was offset continually by erratic support.

Coach Hutson, commenting upon the results of the season, said: Of course, the Yale game was very disappointing, particularly as I had expected that we would win it. The real reason for the defeat was the inability of the men to hit curve balls. The nine, however, did play some fine ball during the year, especially against the Cornell freshmen and Mercersburg, and several of the men should make good material for the varsity in 1916.

The outfield was the most reliable part of the team, and although the three regulars were unsteady on fly balls at the beginning of the season, they developed into sure fielders by the Yale game. Lee led the nine in batting and was the fastest man on the team. A. P. Hammond was the best natural hitter on the squad, and Captain Rankin was a reliable fielder, although his batting fell off considerably. Lee and Hammond should be valuable men to Coach Clarke next year, and Rankin also if his batting improves.

L. V. Howett was the only first-class man in the infield, although Smith should be good varsity material when he is more accustomed to an infield position. A. B. Tyler has a powerful arm and a good batting eye, but he will have to overcome several faults before he will be eligible for the varsity. E. C. Haaren, like Smith, has seldom played in the infield before, but in another year may develop into a steady second baseman. Thompson, Smith, and Dowd are all promising pitchers and with careful coaching should be seen in the varsity lineup. Gordon caught well all season, and was particularly good at getting runners at the plate. However, he was handicapped by weak batting.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	63	49	.563
Kansas City	64	50	.561
Pittsburgh	61	50	.550
Chicago	63	52	.548
St. Louis	59	54	.522
Buffalo	56	65	.463
Brooklyn	53	64	.453
Baltimore	39	74	.345

RESULTS SATURDAY

Kansas City 6, Baltimore 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Newark 2.
Buffalo 9, Chicago 3.
Buffalo 5, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 1.
Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 1.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Newark 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Newark 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 4, Buffalo 0.
Other teams not scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Chicago.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.

TENNIS TOURNEY AT MEADOW CLUB WILL OPEN TODAY

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.—Lawn tennis stars are gathered here for the classic Meadow Club lawn tennis tournament which will begin today on the turf courts. R. N. Williams, 2d, the national champion, will compete in the singles and in the double with W. M. Washburn. The other first class stars who were drawn in the singles include: W. M. Johnston, C. J. Griffin and Ward Dawson, from California; H. A. Throckmorton, Leonard Beekman, L. E. Mahan, B. C. Law, F. C. Inman, Nathanial Niles and W. M. Hall.

M. E. McLoughlin will only compete in the doubles with T. C. Bundy, his partner in the holding of the national title. The famous Californian notified J. P. Lee of the committee that he would not appear for his doubles matches until the latter part of the week.

The list for the singles includes 60 competitors, all putting the finishing touches on their game in preparation for the national championship next week on the courts at Forest Hills.

ELEANOR WINS IN WOLLASTON RACE

WOLLASTON, Mass.—The Wollaston Yacht club held its annual ocean race yesterday. There were three classes, A, B and yawl. The course was from the club house to Boston lightship, leaving at port to whistling buoy off the Graves at port, then across the finish line, a distance of 28 miles. The time made by the Eleanor in class A, owned by W. L. Jefferson, 3h. 25s., was the fastest ever made over that course. The summary:

CLASS A

Eleanor, W. L. Jefferson	3 52 25
	h m s
Thorana, Dr. F. E. Dawes	Broke down

CLASS B

Sumatra, Sheraton and Green	4 04 17
Milaldi II., Clarence O'Neil	4 29 02

YAWL CLASS

Leisure, W. F. Raynolds	5 27 10
Claytonia, C. A. Pinkham	disabled
Babeyun, Fred Davis	disabled

PICKUPS

William Martin, utility infielder of the Boston Nationals has been given his unconditional release by President J. E. Gaffney.

The Philadelphia National League Baseball Club has purchased the release of Pitcher George McQuillan from the Pittsburgh club.

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR THIS WEEK

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Monday—Boston at St. Louis, New York at Chicago.

Tuesday—Boston at Detroit, Philadelphia at St. Louis, New York at Cleveland, Washington at Chicago.

Wednesday—Boston at Detroit, Philadelphia at St. Louis, New York at Cleveland, Washington at Chicago.

Thursday—Boston at Detroit, Philadelphia at St. Louis, New York at Cleveland, Washington at Chicago.

Friday—Boston at Cleveland, Philadelphia at Chicago, New York at Detroit, Washington at St. Louis.

Saturday—Boston at Cleveland, Philadelphia at Chicago, New York at Detroit, Washington at St. Louis.

Sunday—Boston at Cleveland, Philadelphia at Chicago, New York at Detroit, Washington at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Monday—Pittsburgh at Boston, St. Louis at New York, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, Chicago at Philadelphia.

Tuesday—Pittsburgh at Boston, St. Louis at New York, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, Chicago at Philadelphia.

Wednesday—Chicago at Boston, Pittsburgh at New York, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

Thursday—Chicago at Boston, Pittsburgh at New York, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

Friday — Chicago at Boston, Pittsburgh at New York, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

Saturday—Cincinnati at Boston, Chicago at New York, Pittsburgh at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Philadelphia.

STAR GOLFERS IN DETROIT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP

Field of 150 Expected to Take Part in Qualifying Round of National Title Play Saturday Over Famous Course

DETROIT, Mich—More than 150 contestants are expected to compete in the qualifying round of the national amateur golf championship tourney on the Detroit County Club course Saturday. Harry Vardon, the famous English golfer, who played a game on the grounds two years ago, pronounced the course the finest he had seen in America. Other noted golfers have declared that no course in the country demands more skill from star performers in championship competition. Since the links were completed in June, 1912, no one has turned in a score better than 72.

Sa far as known the great players from the East, middle West, South and Pacific coast, who are entered in the national struggle, are mostly of the opinion that no championship possibility will be greatly favored or seriously handicapped by the requirements of the course. Nearly all of the amateurs who competed in the championship rounds in the 1914 tournament are entered.

Chicago will have more than a dozen players of national importance, in addition to the western champion. C. C. Evans, John Neville of the Pacific coast, and Nelson Whitney of New Orleans sent their entries in early. Through the efforts of the United States Golf Association the field is certain to be remarkably strong for the qualifying rounds. After Monday the tournament is expected to resolve itself into a game of experts.

J. D. Travers, the national amateur title holder and former open champion, Francis Ouimet, and Charles Evans, Jr., are entered. These three players have won 23 golf titles during the past eight years. These honors do not include foreign or scholastic victories. Travers has been most successful. He has been winner of the final match in 14 championships of distinct importance.

The fact that Travers and Ouimet have not played much golf in the West and Evans has been unsuccessful in his big matches in the East, has caused enthusiasts to study the peculiarities of the Detroit course with unusual care. The grounds were built by an English designer and are, perhaps, more representative of British links and the more difficult of eastern courses than of those nearer the Mississippi river.

Although the country is practically flat, the designer produced an endless variety of hazards, diagonal cross-bunkerse, illusive traps and imposing mounds. Nearly all the greens are banked and are large, giving sure putters an opportunity for spectacular effort.

The course is 6615 yards long and includes six holes that are 400 yards or more apart; three that are 500 yards or more; five in the 300-yard class and four of the 200 yards or less.

MISS SEARS AND W. M. JOHNSTON WIN

NEWPORT, R. I. — Miss E. R. Sears of Boston and W. M. Johnston of California won the final of the mixed tennis doubles at the Casino yesterday afternoon. Opposed to them were Mrs. H. G. Cushing and W. H. Washburn. Miss Sears and Johnston took the first set at 6—4, but in the second they lost, 3—6. In the concluding set, however, they went through to a decisive victory of 6—1.

Earlier in the day Miss Sears and Johnston defeated Mrs. W. G. Loew and H. C. Johnson in straight sets in the semi-final round, the score being 6—4 and 10—8. This match was played on the old championship court, while the final was played on the new one before a big gallery of spectators. The cups were presented by Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Harold Clarke of Springfield retained his title of national roque champion by winning the final in the tournament at Norwich, Conn.

C. J. Griffin and W. M. Johnston of California won the doubles final at Newport from R. N. Williams, 2d, and W. M. Washburn, the eastern champions.

W. A. Barber, Jr., of New York, playing from the Ekwanok Country Club, won the championship of Vermont in the final match of the tournament for the title over the course of the Mt. Anthony Country Club.

In the final match for the Casino cup, played at Newport, R. I., R. N. Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia defeated M. E. McLoughlin of California in four sets. The match was played on the same court on which Williams won the national title from McLoughlin a year ago.

ATHLETICS GET INFIELDER

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Americans have purchased Shortstop Crane from the Richmond International league team. Crane will join the Athletics at once

SMALL ENTRY FOR CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS TOURNEY

National Title Play at West Side Calls Out List of but 128 — Start Next Monday

NEW YORK—The fact that the total number of entries for the national championship tennis tournament which begins on the West Side Tennis Club's courts at Forest Hills, L. I., next Monday, is only 128 has caused considerable comment. This is the smallest list that has been received in any of the recent national tournaments, and is attributed to the strict enforcement of the rule which holds that all entries were to be made through a club and not by an individual, as in past years.

The action of the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association in changing the method of making the entries this year was due to the fact that owing to the tournament being scheduled at Forest Hills, which is really the center of tennis of the United States, the list would be so heavy, and it would be impossible to finish the tournament within reasonable time.

At the time of awarding the championship to the West Side Club, it was predicted that more than 500 tennis players would compete in the all-comers matches, but with the small entry list and the unusual number of courts available, the tournament probably will be brought to a conclusion by the end of the week

While there is a falling off in the number of entries, the quality is in no way affected, as practically every prominent player in the East, with the exception of former champion J. Clothier of Philadelphia, will be found in competition. Several Californians of note, however, will not compete this year. It was announced on Saturday that the draw would be made at once.

OHRET WINS IN RACE FOR WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP

NEWARK, N. J.—Hans Ohret of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, won the world's amateur bicycle championship at the Newark velodrome yesterday, making the third title he has won this season. Earlier in the season he won the western championship in San Francisco and the American national championship at the velodrome.

Ohret's victory was well earned. Frank Whitney of the N. Y. A. C. gained on the winner a lap and a half from the finish, and after a hard ride in catching Whitney, the Canadian champion, Arthur Spencer, came from behind with a speed that kept Ohret working hard to the finish.

The Californian won by inches, with Spencer second and Whitney third. The two-mile was also won by Ohret, with Fred Taylor second and Spencer third. The heats of the professional world's champion were run and Frank Kramer, Harry Kayser and Iver Lawson of America, Alf Goullet, Reginald McNamara, Alfred Grenda and Robert Spears of Australia, and Francisco Verri and Caesar Morratti of Italy qualified for the semi-finals which will be run Wednesday.

.300-OR-BETTER BATSMEN

AMERICAN	Bat Ave	NATIONAL	Bat Ave
Cobb, Det	.380	Snyder, St L	.331
Ruth, Bos	.355	Doyle, N Y	.323
Leonard, Bos	.346	Luderus, Phil	.313
Speaker, Bos	.334	Daubert, Bkln	.311
E. Collins, Chi	.327	Merkle, N Y	.306
Kirke, Cleve	.324	Groh, Cin	.304
Jackson, Cleve-Chi	.321	Saier, Chi	.303
Fournier, Chi	.319	Long, St L	.302
Crawford, Det	.318		
Strunk, Phil	.318		
McInnes, Phil	.316		
Lewis, Bos	.314		
Cicotte, Chi	.304		
Cady, Bos	.302		
Maisel, N Y	.301		
Kavanagh, Det	.300		

DOZEN LEADING RUN-GETTERS

	Runs		Runs
Cobb, Det	115	Cravath, Phil	69
Vitt, Det	87	Doyle, N Y	65
Speaker, Bos	80	Saier, Chi	60
E. Collins, Chi	72	Carey, Pitts	58
Chapman, Cleve	72	Fisher, Chi	57
Maisel, N Y	69	O'Mara, Bkln	56
Fournier, Chi	69	Butler, St L	56
Veach, Det	66	Myers, Bkln	56
Crawford, Det	64	Cutshaw, Bkln	56
Bush, Det	63	Good, Chi	56
Hooper, Bos	62	Bescher, St L	56
Weaver, Chi	62	Zimmerman, Chi	55

DOZEN LEADING BASE-RUNNERS

	SB		SB
Cobb, Det	71	Carey, Pitts	30
Maisel, N Y	45	Baird, Pitts	25
Shotten, St L	31	Saier, Chi	24
E. Collins, Chi	31	Cutshaw, Bkln	24
Milan, Wash	28	Herzog, Cin	23
Bush, Det	28	Robertson, N Y	20
Moeller, Wash	26	Johnston, Pitts	20
Chapman, Cleve	26	Wheat, Bkln	19
Cook, N Y	25	Good, Chi	18
Speaker, Bos	24	Butler, St L	17
J. Collins, Chi	24	Miller, St L	16
Fournier, Chi	20	Schulte, Chi	16

DOZEN LEADING PITCHERS

AMERICAN

	Won	Lost	P.C
Wood, Boston	13	4	.765
Foster, Boston	16	5	.762
Scott, Chicago	19	7	.731
Ruth, Boston	12	5	.706
Fisher, New York	16	7	.696
Faber, Chicago	18	8	.692
Boland, Detroit	10	5	.667
Dauss, Detroit	18	9	.667
Dubuc, Detroit	17	9	.654
Shore, Boston	11	6	.647
Leonard, Boston	7	4	.636
Coveleskie, Detroit	17	11	.607

NATIONAL

	Won	Lost	P.C
Mamaux, Pittsburgh	18	6	.750
Alexander, Phila	23	8	.742
Toney, Cincinnati	10	4	.714
Smith, Brooklyn	12	5	.706
Pierce, Chicago	10	5	.667
Dale, Cincinnati	15	9	.625
Vaughn, Chicago	14	9	.609
Dell, Brooklyn	12	8	.600
Ragan, Boston	13	9	.591
Coombs, Brooklyn	11	8	.579
Mayer, Philadelphia	15	12	.556
Pfeffer, Brooklyn	11	9	.550

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Memphis 6, Mobile 4.
Nashville 4, New Orleans 0.
New Orleans 5, Nashville 4.

RACES START FOR THE QUINCY CUP OFF MARBLEHEAD

Ellen to Defend Famous Trophy for the Boston Yacht Club Against Challengers — Two Races Scheduled Today

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Racing for the Quincy cup will begin today off this port, the Boston Yacht Club being the defender. This trophy was first up for competition in 1898, open to yachts of 21 feet waterline. After four annual matches the extreme of this type of racing craft was reached with the Manchester Yacht Club's defender, Outlook.

The trophy remained with the Manchester Y. C. until the deed of gift was changed so that the sloops of the sonder class could compete. This was in 1906, and every year since there has been a contest for the cup. In this time the Boston Yacht Club has been successful four times, the Quincy Y. C. three times and the Corinthian Y. C. twice and there have been 13 series for the trophy thus far.

C. P. Curtis, Jr.'s Ellen, which successfully defended last season, will defend against challengers from the Corinthian, Eastern, Manchester and Wollaston yacht clubs. The Corinthian Yacht Club has named as its challenger, the Sprig, R. deB. Boardman and Caleb Loring; the Eastern Yacht Club will be represented by the Mingo, H. M. Sears; the Manchester Yacht Club by the Cima, Guy Lowell, and the Wollaston Yacht Club by the Tern, F. E. M. South.

The races will be sailed daily, the morning event starting at 10 and the afternoon contest at 2. After the fourth race only those yachts having won a race will be allowed to compete, and after six races only those having won two races. The club represented by the yacht winning three races of the series becomes holder of the cup.

The starting point will be off this port, between Marblehead rock and Halfway rock. The first race will be over a windward and leeward course, designated by compas signals, of 2¼ miles to a leg, sailed twice over. The second race will be triangular of 1½ miles to a leg, sailed twice over. The time limit for all races is three hours.

SECOND RACE IN TROPHY SERIES WON BY MEOW II.

GLOUCESTER—The second race for the Kittiwake trophies was sailed at Annisquam yesterday under the heaviest conditions thus far this season. Five of the nine starters took reefs, but the Meow, Kittiwake, Pussy Cat and Paws went over the course with all sail. Those that reefed, however, were better off, as the going was choppy.

The Meow which had been the last to round Plum Cove at the Stone Beacon was in the windward berth and added to her lead in the beat up the river. The Catspaw which won last week was unable to start. The summary:

ONE-DESIGN BOAT CLASS

Name and owner—	El. time H.M.S.
Meow II., Priscilla Smith	1 00 08
Kittiwake, C. L. Hight	1 01 00
Pussy Cat, Philip Coyle	1 01 20
Kattenjamer, Jack Hooper	1 01 50
Scat, Winsor Gale	1 04 00
Paws, Bryant Wood	1 04 20
Catalena, Harry Duane	1 05 30
Copy Cat, H. L. Friend	1 05 30
Catchme, Lincoln Houghton	withdrew

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C. 1915	P.C. 1914
Philadelphia	50	48	.551	.463
Brooklyn	61	52	.540	.454
Boston	56	54	.500	.551
Chicago	55	56	.495	.523
Pittsburgh	56	58	.491	.463
New York	51	55	.481	.537
St. Louis	53	60	.469	.533
Cincinnati	52	60	.464	.455

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Boston 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 5.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 1.
Brooklyn 1, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 5, New York 4.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

No games scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at New York (2 games).
Chicago at Philadelphia (2 games).

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C. 1915	P.C. 1914
Boston	75	37	.664	.572
Detroit	74	40	.649	.496
Chicago	69	44	.611	.478
Washington	57	54	.513	.541
New York	52	54	.491	.472
Cleveland	47	60	.434	.522
St. Louis	41	71	.366	.486
Philadelphia	35	75	.318	.667

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 4, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 1, New York 0.
New York 3, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 3.
Washington-Detroit, postponed.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 6, St. Louis 1.
Boston 5, St. Louis 3.
Washington 8, Detroit 1.
Detroit 1, Washington 0.
Chicago 5, New York 2.
Chicago 5, New York 0.
Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 1.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Chicago.

Champion Braves
BRAVES' FIELD
TOMORROW AT 3:15 P. M.
PITTSBURGH

THE HOME FORUM

THE LAW OF HEREDITY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE tendency of the human mind to adhere to, and to dwell upon whatever is of evil portent, is one of its most persistent characteristics, and out of its multitudinous superstitions about the operations of an evil power, modern civilization, so proud of its own superiority, is slowly emerging. Especially is this true of the unfortunate methods prevailing ofttimes in the nursery, where fear is implanted in the childish imagination by some ignorant or thoughtless conversation. These fears frequently have their foundation in ages of tradition, reaching back to days when men peopled the world around them with imaginary malicious and revengeful deities.

This being the case, it is not to be wondered at that the fatal doctrine of an heredity of evil has taken such hold upon human thought, backed up as it is by all the weight of medical and physical so-called law. How often we hear of some unfortunate individual who is condemned by general opinion to a fate of sin and disease because his father was so before him, and his grandfather, and so nothing else can be expected. In such a case there does not seem to be any attempt, even on the part of people of religious convictions, to lift thought to the contemplation of a God who can free man from such an inheritance of evil. On the contrary, the questioner is sometimes referred to the twentieth chapter of Exodus as proof that God visits the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation, and the qualifying clause, "of them that hate me," is usually left out, while the promise which immediately follows, that the Lord showeth "mercy unto thousands of them that love me" is apparently considered to have no relation to the subject at all. The moral and physical harm which this notion of a God of implacable wrath has wrought is incalculable. Its tendency must be, and evidently has been, to depress, to sap the springs of hope and of courage, and to produce a state of fear expressed as mental or physical disorder.

In the eighteenth chapter of Ezekiel this question of heredity is very fully discussed, from the opening statement that in Israel they shall no longer use the proverb, "The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge," to the closing declaration, "For I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, saith the Lord God: wherefore turn yourselves, and live ye."

That the prophet in this discourse attributes the disaster and death which he sees as the portion of the wicked, to sin, that is to a mental or moral cause, is indisputable, as is also the fact that he states unequivocally that when the sin is abandoned, the mental state healed, the physical condition must be proportionately improved. "He shall surely live, he shall not die," he proclaims. The question put by the disciples to Jesus about the blind man, "Who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind?" shows that the belief in this false chain of cause and effect persisted in their day, and the surprise and incredulity of the religious teachers when the man was healed showed equally plainly that the understanding of the life-giving power of God as infinite good had been largely lost sight of in the general mesmerism of materiality.

The text-book of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, iterates and reiterates, from the first page to the last, the fact that not only are the promises of the Scriptures demonstrably true and universal in their application, but also that in proportion as a man understands the divine Principle which underlies these promises he is freed from the terrible bondage of fear which the claims of a false education have fastened upon him. "For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death," said Paul, and it is the mission of Christian Science to teach men how to avail themselves of this law. On page 256 of Science and Health we read, "Progress takes off human shackles. The finite must yield to the infinite. Advancing to a higher plane of action, thought rises from the material sense to the spiritual, from the scholastic to the inspirational, and from the mortal to the immortal. All things are created spiritually. Mind, not matter, is the creator. Love, the divine Principle, is the Father and Mother of the universe, including man."

To accept God as Father-Mother, that is, in other words, to accept Spirit as the only cause and source of being, is to admit that there is no matter. The world has tried to accept both Spirit and matter as cause, as existing simultaneously though operating in different spheres of activity, and the chaotic state of the world today is ample evidence of the unsoundness of this position. Christ Jesus, however, thoroughly and scientifically understood that all is Spirit, and based his statements on the demonstration of the one divine Principle.

To accept Spirit as the Alpha and Omega of being, at once snaps the chain which has bound humanity to physical law and leads directly into the freedom which results, as Jesus promised, from knowing the truth. Fortified by this knowledge, no longer need we live in terror of some supposedly inherited evil which may pounce upon us when least expected, for, if we acknowledge God as our Father, or origin, we see that we have a resort to the operation of His law and power. As the wise man said, "The name of the Lord is a strong tower: the righteous runneth into it, and is safe." Mrs. Eddy has expressed this truth on page 427 of Science and Health, where she says, "Immortal Mind governing all, must be acknowledged as supreme in the physical realm, so-called, as well as in the spiritual."

To know that even in the tangle of human experience we can find the thread which will lead us out of the labyrinth into the "liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free" is a knowledge worth striving for, and it was to give this knowledge to the world that Mrs. Eddy lived and labored, and, nothing daunted, pursued her way, sure that God was with her, until today thousands upon thousands of people thank her for having shown them the way out of an heredity of fear and despair into man's rightful inheritance as the child of the one Father-Mother, God.

CICERO AND ATTICUS

Mr. Froude, describing the difficult situation in which Cicero found himself on his return to Rome in B. C. 50, tells the story of his conversation with Atticus.

"It was at this crisis, in the middle of the winter 50-49, that Cicero returned to Rome. He had held his government but for two years, and instead of escaping the catastrophe, he found himself plunged into the heart of it. He had managed his province well. No one ever suspected Cicero of being corrupt or unjust. He had gained some respectable successes in putting down the Cilician banditti. He had been named imperator by his soldiers in the field after an action in which he had commanded; he had been flattering himself with the prospect of a triumph, and had laid up money to meet the cost of it. The quarrel between the two great men whom he had so long feared and flattered, and the necessity which might be thrown on him of declaring publicly on one side or the other, agitated him terribly. In October, as he was on his way home, he expressed his anxieties with his usual frankness to Atticus.

"'Consider the problem for me,' he said, 'as it affects myself: you advised me to keep on terms both with Pompey and Caesar. You bade me adhere to one because he had been good to me, and to the other because he was strong. I have done so. I so ordered matters that no one could be dearer to either of them than I was. I reflected thus: while I stand by Pompey I cannot hurt the Commonwealth; if I agree with Caesar, I need not quarrel with Pompey; so closely they appeared to be connected. But now they are at a sharp issue. Each regards me as his friend, unless Caesar dissembled; while Pompey is right in thinking that what he proposes I shall approve. I heard from both at the time at which I heard from you. Their letters were most polite. What am I to do? I don't mean in extremities. If it comes to fighting, it will be better to be defeated with one than to conquer with the other. But when I arrive at Rome, I shall be required to say if Caesar is to be proposed for the consulship in his absence, or if he is to dismiss his army. What must I answer? Wait till I have consulted Atticus? That will not do. Shall I go against Caesar? Where are Pompey's resources? I myself took Caesar's part about it. He spoke to me on the subject at Ravenna. I recommended his request to the tribunes as a reasonable one. Pompey talked with me also to the same purpose. Am I to change my mind? I am ashamed to oppose him now. Will you have a fool's opinion? I will apply for a triumph, and so I shall have an excuse for not entering the city. You will laugh. But, oh, I wish I had remained in my province. Could I but have guessed what was impending! Think of me. How shall I avoid displeasing Caesar? He writes most kindly about a "Thanksgiving" for my success.'"

Appeal to Prejudice Useless

Mere appeal to popular prejudice should have no place in discussions about truth, and he who has recourse to that weapon in so far weakens the cause he advocates.—J. C. Shairp.

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Washington Square (New York City)

This is the end of the town that I love best.
Oh, lovely the hour of light from the burning west—
Of light that lingers and fades in the shadowy square
Where the solemn fountain lifts a shaft in the air
To catch the skyey colors, and fling them down
In a wild-wood torrent that drowns the noise of the town.
And lovely the hour of the still and dreamy night
When, lifted against the blue, stands the arch of white
With one clear planet above; and the sickle moon,
In curve reversed from the arch's marble round,
Silvers the sapphire sky. . . .

—Richard Watson Gilder.

WHITE WARSAW

"'La Blanche Varsovie!' That is what the Poles affectionately call the strange, incoherent, and rather fascinating city of the Polish plains," writes a correspondent to the Birmingham (England) Daily Post. "Warsaw," the writer continues, "is a gay city, with cafés in which you would imagine yourself on the boulevards of Paris; with very fine broad streets, with most magnificent parks; with, above all, that play of colors given by the gaudy dresses of the women—workwomen, and poor women even—all flaunting their crude-tinted clothes, skirts of grass green, it may be, shawls of red or pink, 'carnacs,' or smocks, of white or blue . . . and overhead the domes of the churches, turquoise blue, studded with golden stars."

"There is in Warsaw, as well as in Leopold—for that is the name by which the Poles themselves call Lvov or Lemberg—or in Cracow that subtle, elusive and mysterious touch of the east, which, mingling with the western habits, gives these towns an indescribable charm. Ah! whoever has once seen them will never again forget or cease to love them! That Russian cathedral, for instance, new in the capital of Poland, with its gilding, its white towers ending in Arabian domes, its faint and indeterminate, yet distinct, resemblance to St. Sophia and to a French cathedral at one and the same time, is a wonderful and fantastic sight. A few steps further you find a Gothic chapel that might be placed anywhere in Germany, or France, in Belgium or England."

Singing for the Queen

Then the stage stood empty and the music stopped. At this strange end a whisper of surprise ran through the hall. The Queen tapped with the inner side of her rings upon the broad arm of the chair. . . . But before she could speak Nick and Colley, dressed as a farmer boy and girl, with a garland of house-grown flowers about them, came down the stage, from the arras, hand in hand, bowing.

Then suddenly the boys behind the player's curtain laughed together, not loud, but such a jolly little laugh that all the people smiled to hear it. After the laughter came a hush. . . . Nick lifted up his voice and sang. It was a happy little song of the coming and the triumph of the spring. The words were all forgotten long ago. They were not much; enough to serve the turn, no more; but the notes to which they went were like barnswallows twittering under the eaves, goldfinches clinking in purple weeds beside old roads; and robins singing in common gardens at dawn. And wherever Nick's voice ran, Colley's followed, the pipes laughing after them a note or two below, while the flutes kept gurgling softly to themselves as a hill brook gurgles through the woods, and the harps ran softly up and down like rain among the daffodils. One voice called, another answered; there were echo-like refrains, and as they sung, Nick's heart grew full. He cared not a stiver for the crowd, the golden palace, or the great folks there—the Queen no more—he only listened for Colley's voice coming up lovingly after his own and running away when he followed it down, like a lad and lass through the bloom of May. And Colley was singing as if his heart would leap out of his round mouth for joy to follow after the song they sung; till they came to the end and the skylark's song. Then Colley ceased and Nick went singing on alone, forgetting, caring for, heeding nought but the song.

The Queen's fan dropped from her hand to the floor. No one saw it or picked it up. The Venetian ambassador scarcely breathed. Nick came down the stage, his hands before him, lifted, as if he saw the very lark he followed with his song, up, up, up, into the sun . . .

Then they were gone behind the curtain . . .

Then Elizabeth turned in the chair where she sat. Her eyes were bright as a blaze. And out of the sides of her eyes, she looked at the Venetian ambassador. . . . "It is a good song, Signor," said she, and those about her started at the sound of her voice. "Chi tace confessa—it is so. There are no songs like English songs—there is no spring like an English spring—there is no land like England, my England!" She clapped her hands, "I will speak with these lads," said she.—From "Master Skylark," by John Bennett.

Traces of Ancient Birch Woods in Wales

"Although the existence of mountain forests in north Wales during the earliest days of our history has never been seriously doubted, evidence of their presence," A. T. J. says in the Liverpool (England) Daily Post and Mercury, "has recently been disclosed which leaves no question as to their nature and location. While some workmen were excavating the foundations for a water dam at an altitude of over two thousand feet above the present tree line they disclosed a thick stratum of birch trees, many of great size, lying among the blue-gray deposit and lower gravelly peat, some eight to ten feet below the heathery surface. Perhaps the most striking point is that the trees have retained in many cases the characteristic form of their boughs and the silver of their bark throughout the long, silent centuries which have passed over them."

Those Early Dictionary Makers

"Dr. Johnson, who had some experience in this class of work, has defined the word 'lexicographer' as 'a poor harmless drudge,' and though we need not accept that," writes S. L. H. in the Daily News and Leader (London) "as expressing his real or serious meaning, it is certain that patience is one of the qualities necessary for such work, and perhaps the most necessary quality. It is just as well for anyone who would teach his fellow men the meaning of words to arm himself with accurate information. An early specimen of an English dictionary was produced in 1658 by Edward Phillips, who is remembered partly because he was the nephew of John Milton and also because of some of the curious meanings given to words in his dictionary. I will give two specimens of Milton's nephew's definitions: 'Gallon—a measure of two quarts.' That is a very serious blunder in connection with a most important class of transactions. It may have been welcomed by those who sell, but not by those who buy. And then Phillips, possibly in a merry mood, gives us this gem: 'Quaver—a measure of time in musick, being the half of a crotchet, as a crotchet is the half of a quaver.' Even the least reflective reader will see that there must be something wrong here."

After referring to other dictionary makers who also blundered in their definitions, the writer tells us of Henry Cockeram who "brought out a dictionary in 1623, which was for the benefit of 'Ladies and Gentlewomen, young scollers, clarkes, merchants, and also strangers of any nation.' He declared that one of his objects was to explain 'vulgar words, mocke words, and fustian termes ridiculously used in our language.' Mr. Cockeram was rather a particular man, and he dismissed the simple word 'rude,' as being unfit for polite use. Instead of saying 'rude' he taught that we should say 'agresticall, immorigerous, or rusticall.' And again the phrase 'to weede' is vulgar, the correct phrases being to sarculate, to dirumcinate, or to averuncate. I should perhaps warn the reader that 'to sarculate' has nothing to do with the sale of a newspaper.

"As long ago as 1753 John Wesley produced a complete English dictionary, and in his preface he remarked truly enough: 'Many are the mistakes in all the other English dictionaries which I have seen.' No doubt that was the case, and then the famous man adds with some confidence: 'Whereas I can truly say I yet know of none in this; and I conceive the reader will believe me, for if I had I should not have left it there.' Probably all the other lexicographers could have said that." Some of Wesley's definitions, though possibly correct, do not make things much clearer. "'I like his definition of 'an ortolan,'" S. L. H. continues. "All he says in describing it is that it is 'a very dear bird'—and very likely he is right, though the definition or description, or rather comment, does not inform the reader whether the 'ortolan' more closely resembles an ostrich or a tomtit. I may add, to save correspondents trouble, that there is no doubt authority in old books for the use of the word 'ortolan,' as meaning also a gardener."

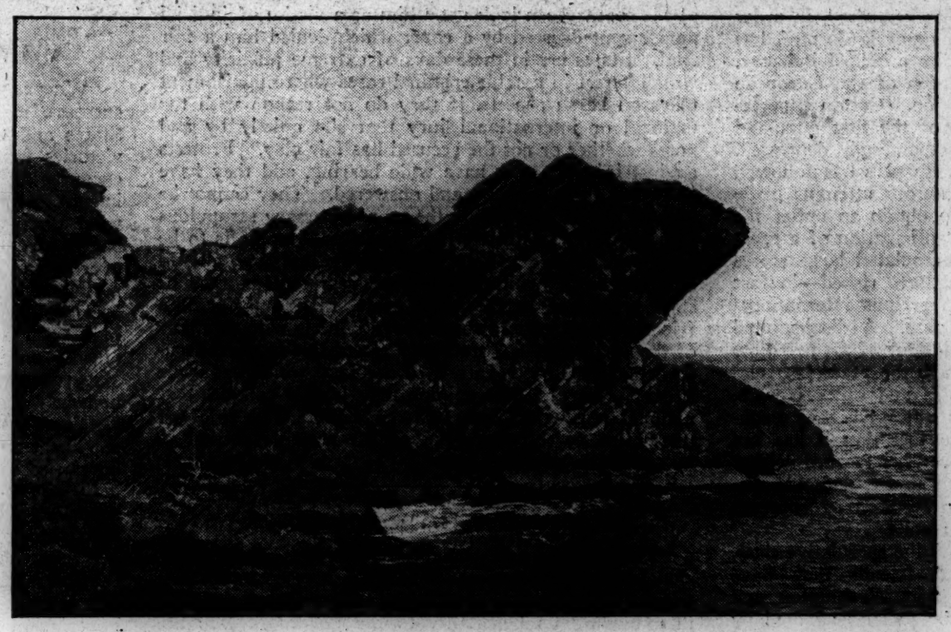
Shakespeare

This Elizabethan Era, and all its nobleness and blessedness, came without proclamation, preparation of ours. Priceless Shakespeare was the free gift of nature; given altogether silently;—received altogether silently, as if it had been a thing of little account. And yet, very literally, it is a priceless thing. One should look at that side of matters too. . . .

I think the best judgment not of this country only, but of Europe at large, is slowly pointing to the conclusion, That Shakespeare is the chief of all Poets hitherto; the greatest intellect, who, in our recorded world, has left record of himself in the way of Literature. On the whole, I know not such a power of vision, such a faculty of thought, if we take all the characters of it, in any other man. Such a calmness of depth; placid, joyous strength; all things imaged . . . so true and clear, as in a tranquil unfathomable sea!—Carlyle.

By the Fruits

By the work one knows the workman.
—J. De La Fontaine.



Pulpit Rock, Characteristic New England Coast Scene at Nahant

Nearly a century has elapsed since Nathaniel P. Willis wrote the following in his "Inklings of Adventure," but the same scene may be found today at Nahant on the coast of Massachusetts.

"We recline, as it were in an ebon pyramid, with a hundred feet of floor and sixty of wall, and the fourth side open to the sky. The light comes in mellow and dim and the sharp edges of the rocky portal seem let into the pearly arch of heaven. The tide is at half ebb, and the advancing and retreating waves, which at first just lifted the fringe of crimson dulse at the lip of the cavern, now dash their spray-pearls on the rock below, the 'tenth' surge alone rallying as if in scorn of its retreating fellows, and, like the chieftain of Culloden Moor, rushing back singly to the contest. And now that the waters reach the entrance no more, come forward and look on the sea. The swell lifts!—would you not think the bases of the earth rising beneath it? It falls!—would you not think the foundations of the deep had given way? A plain, broad enough for the navies of the world to ride at large, heaves up evenly and steadily as if it would lie against the sky, rests a moment spellbound in its place, and falls again as far."

"By the deeper bass of its hoarse organ, the sea is now playing upon its lowest stops, and the tide is down. How it rushes in beneath the rocks, broken and stilled in its tortuous way, till it ends with a washing and dull hiss among the seaweed, and, like a myriad of small, tinkling bells, the dripping from the crags is audible. There is fine music in the sea!"

JOHN DONNE AND JEREMY TAYLOR

John Donne may be called the author's author, for the many find him hard reading, from his scorn of facile phrases, his manner of weighting every word with all the meaning it can bear. John Masefield accounts of him as follows:

"Among the writings of the great English divines is much of the noblest prose our nation has produced. The names of two great divines, John Donne and Jeremy Taylor, stand out from their fellows, as touched by tongues of fire. . . . John Donne was one of the strangest and grandest figures of the many strange and grand men who were as the last fine fruit borne by that England which the civil wars destroyed. In his poetry, rugged and fiery, a darkness lit by flashes, he ranks with our greatest. In his prose, he is with the first half dozen. He is not easy to read, for his manner is always rugged and gnarled; but the 'rugged mass' burns and kindles; and when the great heart takes fire the august rhythms have the grandeur of great poetry. The prose of Jeremy Taylor is more lyrical. Its measures are not so cramped; its movement is freer. His mind flashes into sudden and leaping blaze, where Donne's burns and glows steadily. The simile of the two degrees of fire is a good one; for with Jeremy Taylor, the style, like a bright leaping flame, is always climbing and spiring, in strength and beauty, about the external fuel of an image. With Donne, the style is the man, it burns by its own virtue, the fire is the man himself consuming."

Spenser's Apartment

Spenser's is a spacious but somewhat low chamber, hung with rich tapestry, on which the figures are mostly disproportioned, but some of the faces are lively and beautiful; the furniture is part creaky and worm-eaten, part fragrant with cedar and sandal-wood, and aromatic gums and balsams; every table and mantel-piece and cabinet is covered with gorgeous vases, and birds, and dragons, and houses in the air.—Landor.

Act the Truth

Truth is given not to be contemplated, but to be done.—F. W. Robertson.

From "Beachy Head"

Advancing higher still,
The prospect widens, and the village church
But little o'er the lowly roofs around
Rears its gray belfry, and its simple vane;
Those lowly roofs of thatch are half-concealed
By the rude arms of trees, lovely in spring;
When on each bough the rosy-tinctured bloom
Sits thick, and promises autumnal plenty.
For even those orchards round the Norman farms,
Which, as their owners mark the promised fruit,
Console them, for the vineyards of the South
Surpass not these.

Where woods of ash and beech,
And partial copses fringe the green hill-foot,
The upland shepherd rears his modest home;
There wanders by a little nameless stream
That from the hill wells forth, bright now and clear,
Or after rain with chalky mixture gray,
But still refreshing in its shallow course
The cottage garden, most for use designed,
Yet not of beauty destitute. The vine
Mantles the little casement; yet the brier
Drops fragrant dew among the July flowers;
And pansies rayed, and freaked and mottled pinks,
Grow among balm and rosemary and rue.
There honeysuckles flaunt and roses blow
Almost uncultured; some with dark green leaves,
Contrast their flowers of pure unsullied white;
Others, like velvet robes of regal state
Of richest crimson; while, in thorny moss
Enshrined and cradled, the most lovely wear
The hues of youthful beauty's glowing cheek.

—Charlotte Smith.

THE SERPENTINE

"My notion of a holiday was always associated with the Serpentine," wrote William Black. "I loved that little bit of water as if it had been the sea. I used to make it a sea by sitting down on one of the benches and shading my eyes so as to hide the opposite bank—so that I could see nothing but the gray rippling water, hear nothing but the wind in the trees overhead . . . I forgot the rich people who were riding up and down the Row behind me; I saw none of the poor idling loungers who stood at the end of the lake, and threw stones or crumbs at the ducks. There was nothing before me but the wind-stirred water, and when I could see no more water, I imagined water until it touched the sky. Sometimes I fancied I could hear the sound of waves on the far-off coast; sometimes I fancied I could see, just on the line of the horizon, a faint white speck of a ship appear, catching a touch of gold from the horizon. The Serpentine is small and insignificant, doubtless, but so is a sea-shell, and the sea-shell, if you are alone and if you listen closely, will tell you stories of the sea."

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BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1915

EDITORIALS

Taking Up the Slack in Cotton

NOT only the South, but the United States in general, we are sure, is conscious of something more than policy in the solicitude manifested by Great Britain and France lest the declaration of a blockade against cotton shipments should work hardship to the American grower of the staple. Regarded in the light of friendship, this solicitude, with promise of substantial expression, cannot fail of appreciation; regarded in the light of diplomacy, a wiser method of dealing with so delicate a question could not well have been adopted by the Allies. The United States South, it should be remembered, in order that a proper estimate of conditions may be formed, has been compelled, by the nature of its principal industry, to bear a larger share of the burden of the European war than any other part of the nation. Cotton exportation was affected with the firing of the first gun, and cotton prices have since been correspondingly depressed.

Every intelligent reader of newspapers has followed with interest the various and numerous attempts made during the last thirteen months to obtain an outlet for the surplus crop. Speculators, in anticipation of a great market at high prices abroad, accumulated large stores of the staple last year and would have risked—in fact actually did risk—the creation of serious international complications in their desire for gain. A disappointed speculative interest has been behind many of the maritime incidents that have tended to disturb the peaceable relationship between the United States and other powers. Freedom of the seas for American cotton has been a constant cry in certain quarters; the fact that it has not always been an unselfish cry, however, has escaped neither the observant citizen nor the government, and this discernment has gone far toward prevention of ruptures that might have had unfortunate results.

Putting aside the speculator, and the speculative class, and the interested or disinterested friends they have induced to champion their cause, in Washington and elsewhere, it remains true that the policies adopted by other nations, and seemingly made requisite by the war, have thus far injured the American cotton industry greatly, and that the institution of a still stricter blockade under a contraband order will, if untempered with friendliness, injure it still more. It is well, therefore, to find Great Britain and France manifesting an eagerness to go the full length to assist the southern cotton planter through a very trying period. Nothing appears plainer than that the effect of the blockade will be still further to contract the market for the staple, and that this, unless provision shall be made to prevent it, must result in lessening, if not destroying, the value of this year's cotton crop.

Whatever the allied nations may do toward averting depression in prices—however much they may contribute toward the absorption of the surplus—it is certain that the United States government will not shirk its proportion of the task. The slack must be drawn in—drawn into warehouses—if the market is not to be glutted by cotton under the operation of the contraband order. We have it from the United States comptroller of the currency that the present unemployed loaning capacity of the national banks and reserve banks of the country is sufficient to finance at market value the entire cotton crop and to leave a balance capable of taking care of some other of the important crops. In other words, the banks named have at their disposal resources which would justify an expansion of credit of from $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000. Loans necessary to enable the cotton growers to hold their product for better prices than it will be possible to obtain if they are compelled to sell at current quotations would make but little inroad upon this great reserve.

But whatever the Allies may do, and whatever the United States government may do, toward ameliorating the present critical industrial situation in the southern states, the point that seems to us to stand out in boldest relief in this connection is that the South must finally solve the problem for itself. Neither the Allies nor the federal government can undertake to care for the cotton slack—the cotton surplus—annually. The South did not need to be taught by the present war that overproduction of cotton is an economic mistake. It has been taught by hard experience in the past, and repeatedly, that by producing more cotton than the markets could naturally absorb, it impaired its wealth-producing capacity. The wisdom of diversification has been held up to it for years by its own leaders, its own public men and its newspapers. The best thinkers of the whole country have been trying to convince the South that the single-crop custom, if adhered to, would eventually result in the impoverishment of the farmers. The planters should be brought to see now, more clearly than ever, that they cannot, in the face of all economic considerations, afford to go on raising more cotton than the world is capable of consuming; that they must, in their own protection, turn to other crops, and turn to them quickly and largely.

The planting of cotton in the southern states next year must, it seems plain, be kept at the very minimum if the surplus of cotton now on hand and the surplus from this year's crops are to have a value in 1916 that will enable the South's benefactors to reimburse themselves for the loans of 1915. The South should put more thinking into its farming hereafter.

Even Balances for Judges

COLORADO'S supreme court has done well to rule in a way to create the impression in a state much rent with civil strife that the judiciary intends to deal as impartially as possible with issues that affect capital and labor. Of the truth or falsehood of the charge that a partial judge has presided over trials arising from the Ludlow strikes, we are not in a position to speak with finality. But it is open to all well wishers of the state and all friends of justice to express satisfaction with the supreme court's action, since it conclusively puts the court in the position of guarding its own good name, the worth of which is greater than all the minerals mined or that await discovery.

A court may well err on the side of possible injustice to one of its members if thereby it may make clear to the people that as a body it holds the scales impartially. For unless the masses have that measure of trust in the courts the hope of reducing or of limiting violence is faint. Establish firmly in the people's thought confidence in the judiciary, and the work to be done by police, constabulary or militia at once shrinks into insignificance.

The supreme court of Colorado also has done well to remove some of the obstacles in the way of reopening the case of John R. Lawson, the labor leader. He can better afford to be deprived of liberty, justly or unjustly, than the state can afford to have a considerable number of his countrymen look upon him as a victim of judicial punishment decreed by a court which denied him a fair trial. States err in these days of extreme publicity and wide interest in notable criminal cases where punishment takes on harsh aspects, if they do not reckon with the national or international jury that sits quietly by and notes whether or not the accused has fair play. Protests against injustice now have wide hearing, and they have to be met by authorities and answered. They cannot be ignored. And this makes the more necessary scrupulous administration of justice if a state's good name is to be preserved. That the remonstrant against any alleged abuse is weak or insignificant or represents a race or class rated low in the social scale, raises up for him friends and defenders abroad even if he is without many of them at home. A state may resent this national scrutiny, but it cannot rid itself of the fact, which has come to stay. Local public opinion may justify conduct that national public opinion will condemn. The price of restoration to the confidence of the nation is assent to its standards of fair play.

Governors in Conference

THE tactical and technical advantages of an occasional mobilization of the militia of Massachusetts justify its cost, but it is open to question whether the state in extending its hospitality to the governors who are to sit in conference in Boston needed to make so much of the military preparedness of the commonwealth as to marshal the troops from the entire state. The conference has for its primary object comparison of views about issues which state governments now face. It is gathered to be a debating and educational function and not one of entertainment with elaborate social features. The supposition is that the executives leave their duties to confer about problems where collective wisdom may prove precious, and the supposition is correct. The fault usually lies with the host. A laudable desire to be hospitable induces excessive provision for entertainment, often vapid in its form, far from uplifting in its results, and depriving the guests of the state of some of the very opportunities for which they traveled far to gain.

On this particular occasion it begins to look as though, with the overprovision of social functions and with the concentration of attention on the naval forces of the nation and the militia of the state, the governors would find it especially difficult to follow the originally scheduled plan. That the motives back of the lavish hospitality are admirable is not questioned. One cannot be so sure of all the influences that have brought about the concentration of part of the navy in the harbor and the mobilization of the militia. No device is being left unused by certain influential elements of the population to make it easy to increase the military expenditure of the republic. From the standpoint of these "expansionists" it is strategy to impress governors of inland states with the naval craft, and with a well-drilled and well-equipped state militia. Hence, inasmuch as the conference is to discuss the states' responsibilities for "preparedness," why not, it is apparently asked, give the governors an object lesson? The bill for the lesson which Massachusetts is supposed to teach will, it is said, amount to not less than $30,000. It is not a large sum as modern expenditure for militarism goes, and Massachusetts will not begrudge it. But, had a referendum been taken, the citizens of the state, we feel sure, would have shown no preference for this method of spending money for entertainment of the governors.

Sugar-Growing in Dependencies

WHEN Congress again faces settlement of methods of revenue production the wisdom of its latest attitude toward sugar is bound to be challenged, if not successfully at least vigorously; and this, too, by disinterested as well as interested critics. In order that both legislative and administrative officials, and especially advising experts, may know precisely what are the conditions of the cane sugar-producing regions of the United States and its affiliated territories the board of foreign and domestic commerce is undertaking an investigation. Hawaii, Porto Rico and Louisiana are to be visited and local problems of production and marketing studied. The special agents sent are to be men fitted for their task by mastery of the technical details of the industry, and at the same time competent to generalize from the facts gathered and to venture on inferences from the data procured.

Incidentally, and for other than economic or political reasons, the inquiry will, it is expected, carefully but thoroughly get at the truth about costs of production, wages, standards of living among the workers who grow the cane and who man the mills in which it is crushed. The planters are to be made to understand that there is another party to the controversy besides those hitherto reckoned with. The United States, in other words, is to see to it that this particular form of industry, which easily lends itself to unchallenged capitalistic control, and which is without any organization of its workers, is henceforth to be legislated for like other industries, that is, with some consideration for the standards of labor and living that the common weal declares are necessary.

Congress, when it authorized this and other investigations of the cost of production on dutiable goods, undoubtedly had in view chiefly the purely economic, fiscal aspects of the matter. When it is possible to place in the hands of tariff makers precise facts as to the competition which American growers are meeting on the wage-cost side of the problem, then unquestionably a marked advance will have been made. Knowledge is much better than guesses as a basis for fiscal legislation. But federal as well as state legislatures can do nothing now without an element coming in that rises above the merely statistical and economic. It is the "new humanism" demanding recognition. It checks the state lawmaker who would legislate wholly on self-regarding grounds, who would frame a tariff as he would construct a box, and who would get all possible income from a taxable subject of the state irrespective of the consequences to the individual who is taxed.

Making Better Citizens

WE FREQUENTLY have the pleasure of recording the success of civic reform movements, especially in the United States and Canada. It is always satisfying to record victories for the wiser element in communities, always encouraging to note the overthrow of vicious influences in state and municipal government. It is, however, somewhat disconcerting and disheartening to find that the battle for good government must be fought over and over again in many communities, and principally for the reason that the so-called better element of citizenship becomes tired of the struggle, neglectful of its duties or indifferent to its obligations. Communities too frequently only become good; too infrequently stay good. They cannot, in the very nature of things, remain permanently good until they shall have succeeded in fortifying themselves against evil influences.

The United States government, through the national bureau of education, is considering seriously the advisability of establishing good-citizen courses in the public schools. All the schools and colleges of the United States are teaching civics today, and the teaching is telling, but it is telling too slowly. In a recent bulletin of the bureau the following passage occurs: "Many courses in civics fail because they fix attention upon the machinery of government rather than upon the elements of community welfare for which government exists; that is, they familiarize the pupil with the manipulation of the social machinery without showing him the importance of the social ends for which the machinery should be used. Consequently, the pupil upon leaving school, uses his knowledge for ends which are most evident to him, namely, his own selfish interests." To put it more briefly, he imbibes the letter rather than the spirit, with inevitable results.

There is proposed in Saskatchewan, in Canada, a complete revision of the public school system; and in this connection it is held by those who have been active recently in the work of liberating the province from misrule that in this revision, in order that the future may be secured, there must be consideration, over and above all else, for the making of good citizens out of the pupils. It is strange that it should be necessary to press a proposition of this kind, because it must be clear to anybody who gives the matter a second thought that if the public schools, either in Canada or in the United States, have any excuse for existence it is that they are instruments for the making of good citizens. It is not difficult, and it is unnecessary here, save in the most general of terms, to define what good citizenship means. Every intelligent individual in Canada and in the United States knows almost intuitively what good citizenship is, what it stands for. The good citizen is, of course, the useful citizen—the citizen who takes pride in his village, town, city, state, province and nation; who is true to himself and to his neighbor; who fulfills his civic as faithfully as he does his business and family duties; who pays willing and cheerful allegiance to the public; who is jealous for its interests and rights; who is ready, when called upon, to make sacrifices for the general welfare.

A citizenship in any community of the United States or of Canada that is made up of men and women inspired and moved in public affairs by the sentiments and purposes that inspire and move them in their home affairs, would not need to be periodically reformed. It is a citizenry of this kind for which the two English-speaking nations of America yearn and for which they should continually strive.

Federal Forest Income

RECORDS for the year ended June 30 show that the United States is now receiving about $2,500,000 annually for water-power toll, for grazing privileges and for the timber which experts advise allowing to be cut from the national forest reservation. Compared with the capital value of the investments which the people have in these domains, or with the relative income that European nations more wonted to forestry get, this is a small sum; but it mounts rather rapidly every year, and must continue to do so as long as Congress and the department chiefs guard the domains for the people. Recent events in the reclamation service are proof positive that politics still is powerful where it should not count at all.

As population increases in states where lie most of the reserves, and as towns and cities given over to manufacturing multiply, they will naturally create a market for water power much larger than now exists. To get only $90,000 during a year from this quarter is but to begin to tap a source of revenue which if left to the federal authorities will doubtless prove most rewarding. We say "if left," because there are private interests competing in this field that will put an end to this means of federal income whenever they can.

Of course the primary economic duty of the forestry staff is to make the process of timber cutting one that, while it brings in revenue, also is one that conserves permanent timber wealth and resources, and if the sales last year amounted to $1,164,000, that is a creditable showing, considering how recently the nation decided to deal with its forests as assets. If the general market for lumber, for any reason is slack in its pace and conservative in its hopes, the government's sales will be pretty sure to register the fact. Signs of this influence appear in a comparison of the record of the year just closed with those of former years.

Notes and Comments

IT IS interesting to remember that when Washington bound the United States over to strict neutrality upon an occasion of war in Europe he told the people that by retaining a disinterested attitude toward the struggle they would actually aid all the participants more than they could do by taking sides with anyone. He reminded them what they had paid to free themselves from the ties that bound their fortunes with those of Europe. It was as if he bade them be not again entangled with the yoke of bondage to old-time notions of headship, but to remember that a democracy is a homogeneous population, no part commanding the rest, none exalted over another. Independence, equality, and again equality, is the lesson which the American Union has for the world.

IT HAS been discovered in the Southwest of the United States that a saloon floater is one who rooms over a saloon and claims the property qualification as a voter by reason of his ownership of an umbrella. When a neighborhood is desirous of driving out or shutting out the liquor traffic the saloon floater as a property owner votes against it. The mother of a family living in her own home near by cannot vote on the question at all. A St. Louis judge has just decided that the floater has no right to assist in determining what the neighborhood conditions and influences of such a mother shall be. He is receiving generous praise for his courageous stand against a bad phase of the local option law. And he deserves it. But the objectionable provision of the law itself should be eliminated as a factor in the situation, and with it the umbrella-owning saloon floater.

CLASSES for the study of Spanish have been instituted by the Young Men's Christian Association of Manila, Philippine islands. It is said that few young Americans in the city take advantage of the opportunity afforded them to acquire a speaking knowledge of the Spanish tongue. It is interesting to note that no objection is raised by the English-speaking people of Manila to the Spanish language movement. Quite the contrary. The Times, for instance, strongly urges the resident Americans to join the new classes. Young men returning to their homes on the American continent, it says, could carry with them no more valuable accomplishment than a knowledge of Spanish, to say nothing of the wide cultural field which its study throws open to them.

CONTEMPORARY penology demands for the prisoner labor that will save him from idleness, that will fit him for earning a livelihood when he returns to liberty and that will enable him to save something as a nucleus of capital against which he can draw while getting work. It also insists that prison industries shall not be contracted out to exploiters who cut the market. So far as possible the up-to-date institution is self-supporting. It gives back to the state as much as it can of what it costs. This is all apropos of the pending decision of the federal government to use the federal establishments of the kind, with their 3000 inmates, for manufacture of goods to be used in other departments of government, say by the army, such as its tents and uniforms.

IT IS highly complimentary to Gen. George Washington Goethals that, while slides continue to interrupt navigation in the Panama canal, his work is universally regarded as having been successfully accomplished. It seems quite probable that these slides will continue to occur at intervals long after his resignation shall have taken effect on Nov. 1 next, but evidently nobody thinks of them as seriously impairing the value of his achievement. When General Goethals retires many of those who have been closest to him in the tasks of construction and administration also will depart from the scene of the greatest engineering triumph of the twentieth century.

THE Society of American Dramatists and the Authors League, having agreed upon the terms, a joint arbitration board has been formed which is to hear all complaints of dramatic plagiarism. A publisher, a lawyer, a theater manager, a novelist and a playwright make up the board. The necessity which has prompted this device did not exist a generation ago; but dramatization of fiction and novelization of drama and the coming of the motion picture all have conspired to make title to ideas, plots and scenes something that provokes controversy and favors litigation. Not caring to enrich lawyers unduly, and seeking a gentlemanly way of determining priority to thoughts convertible into dramatic renderings, the playwrights and the story writers have agreed to arbitrate their disputes. The French Society of Authors and Composers is sponsor for a similar tribunal that for a generation has been settling like problems.

PATENT No. 1,144,472, registered by a Los Angeles inventor, is a mechanical baseball pitcher. It is said that it can deliver balls in a manner calculated to arouse the unbounded admiration of the most enthusiastic devotees of the United States national game. By ingenious arrangement of the apparatus it can send the balls in swift or slow, high or low, straight or curved, and in entire conformity with the league regulations. An advantage set up by the inventor for his machine is that it will save the salaries of human pitchers, obviate altercations with the umpire and generally expedite the action of the game. It is even hinted that an automatic catcher is likely to be patented soon, and this, of course, may lead to the substitution of complete automaton teams. But the innovation would put an end to salary disputes, contract violations and other features of the game that now contribute so pleasantly toward the shortening of the winter evenings.